

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## H.R. 1795, RESCIND DOLLAR LIMITATION ON POLICE AND FIRE-FIGHTER BENEFIT PLANS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 1795, legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove the dollar limitation on payment of benefits from a defined benefit plan maintained by a State or local government for the benefit of employees of the police department or fire department.

I am introducing this bill in an attempt to be fair to our local and State fire and police officials—those who day in and day out place their lives on the line for our protection.

As my colleagues may know, police officers and firefighters throughout most of the country are eligible to retire under certain defined benefit plans which generally allow for retirement after a fixed number of years of service. Typically, such services entails 20 or 25 years, regardless of age. Retirement benefits generally are based on a percentage of the retiring officer's highest 3-year salary average, and start at about 50 percent of that average. The average in most instances increases with additional years of service but usually does not exceed 65 to 75 percent.

Accordingly, many officers, living along the east coast or in large metropolitan and surrounding suburban areas throughout the country, are forced to work past their general retirement age in order to afford the high cost of living in these areas.

If we are going to continue to expect these men and women to protect our neighborhoods, we should at least allow them the opportunity to collect the money they have paid into their own pension. After all, under the Tax Code we allow those participants in private pension funds to collect the money they have paid, once vested. Why then don't we allow those who risk their lives and protect our streets on our behalf to collect the money they have both paid and earned?

H.R. 1795, does not provide any loss in Federal tax revenue dollars and, in fact, will increase revenue. Under current practice the moneys paid into these municipal pension funds are not required to be accounted for by the IRS unless collected by the retiree. Should we repeal these special provisions, under section 415, tax revenue would now be collected on the funds dispensed to retired police officers and firefighters.

H.R. 1795 is an issue of fairness.

I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and support our police and fire officials' efforts to collect their full pension benefits upon retirement.

H.R. 1795

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. REMOVAL OF DOLLAR LIMITATION ON BENEFIT PAYMENTS FROM A DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN MAINTAINED FOR CERTAIN POLICE AND FIRE EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (G) of section 415(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "participant—" and all that follows and inserting "participant, subparagraphs (C) and (D) of this paragraph and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) shall not apply."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to years beginning after December 31, 1996.

## CONGRATULATING PHIL FRIEDMAN ON HIS RECEIVING THE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FROM THE EMANUEL FOUNDATION FOR HUNGARIAN CULTURE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Phil Friedman, founder of Computer Generated Solutions [CGS], who is receiving on June 8, 1997, the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture. This richly deserved recognition highlights the outstanding accomplishments of a remarkable man.

An immigrant from the Soviet Union in 1976, Phil came to the United States with his wife, Rose, a few hundred bucks, even fewer English words, and a determination to succeed. In this new chapter of his life, Phil became a model immigrant and lived the American dream. From his business success to his impressive charitable and philanthropic commitments to his community, he has become an inspiration to all who know him.

Although he was trained in both electronic engineering and in accounting and finance, Phil discovered that the first requirements of life in America were learning both the language and cutting edge skills. He went to school to learn English and study computers, while Rose studied accounting. Much to his surprise, his first job lasted only 6 months before he was laid off for lack of work. Although the shock of unemployment was a new sensation to a man from the Soviet Union, Phil landed on his feet as a programmer, and then director of management information systems, in a major apparel firm. From his experience integrating software for the firm, he developed the innovative idea that would change his life yet again.

In 1984, Phil discovered that the systems integration software and techniques he had

mastered could serve the entire fashion industry and not just one firm. He formed CGS and immediately landed a number of major companies as clients. In 1994, he bought out the software company on which his business depended and has invested millions to upgrade the products and remain competitive.

Today CGS employs nearly 1,000 people with offices in seven major cities and business partnerships throughout Europe, North America, and East Asia. Phil's 5-year plan to expand his operations and dramatically increase CGS revenues is well underway.

Mr. Speaker, Phil Friedman is a man who started with virtually nothing but the determination to not only survive, but succeed, in a new, unfamiliar, and highly competitive country. From his spectacular success he has sought to return as much as possible to his community and adoptive country. I am proud to invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Phil and celebrating his lifetime of achievement.

## SUPPORT FOR AUTISM FUNDING

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share some facts about a disease that is very close to my heart—as it is to thousands of other Americans—autism. My nephew, Jack, the son of my twin brother, is afflicted with this disease and his illness has educated our entire family about how little is known, and how much still needs to be learned, about autism.

I want to tell my colleagues a few things about autism that will not be learned from watching the movie "Rain Man." Autism is not rare. It affects 400,000 people in the United States. One in 500 children born today will be autistic. Though 5 percent will make strides with early intervention, 95 percent of those affected will never marry, have a meaningful job, or live on their own. More than half will never learn to speak.

Autism affects more people than multiple sclerosis, cystic fibrosis, and childhood cancer combined, yet autism still receives less than 5 percent of the research funding of these other diseases. Autism costs America over \$20 billion dollars each year, yet just last year the NIH spent only \$31 per child on autism research, significantly less than what is spent on other diseases which affect fewer individuals.

Until very recently, there was no hope for people with autism. For 30 years, psychiatrists mistakenly thought of autism as an emotional problem, the fault of bad parenting. As a result of this tragic mistake, parents did not organize, no medical research was funded, no scientists were encouraged to enter the field, no progress was made and another generation of autistic children was lost.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

But while the world ignored people with autism, science marched on, largely through the support Congress has given to the National Institutes of Health. The strides that science has made in neurology, immunology, and genetics are unbelievable. We have gone from penicillin to gene therapy in the span of a single lifetime. We live in a world of miracles and wonders. In an age when important discoveries are being made in other diseases every day, we cannot let another generation of children slip away.

I have recently met with the parents and professionals of a group called CURE AUTISM NOW, and they have let me know that there is hope for people with autism. The top neurologists and geneticists in the country say that autism will yield to medical research, there will be prevention, treatments, and maybe even a cure. It is only a question of time, energy, money, and will.

Sick children are at a special disadvantage in this world. They cannot raise money for research, they do not vote, they have no political access. Their voices are small and soft. This is even more so for autistic children, many of whom have no voice at all and whose parents are distracted and depleted by the challenges of caring for them, fighting for insurance coverage, fighting the State for services, and fighting exhaustion, disillusionment and despair. It is, therefore, no surprise that pediatric illnesses are funded at a level far below diseases that affect adults.

Recently, the parents of autistic children have visited me and many other Members and their staffs to inform us about autism and the deficiency in current spending. We hope that Congress will support strong report language encouraging the NIH to redouble its efforts in the fight against autism. In particular, I encourage my colleagues to support Centers of Excellence for Autism modeled after the very successful center program for Alzheimers.

I know that every disease is worthy and every parent's pain is deep. Human suffering is not a competitive sport to be ranked or rated. But in autism we have been so behind for so long, and there is so much progress to be made at this critical moment. I ask all of my colleagues to give us a helping hand, and find a cure for autism.

STATEMENT BY KRISTINA SWEET,  
HARWOOD UNION HIGH SCHOOL,  
REGARDING CHILD POVERTY

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by a high school student from Harwood Union School in Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. SWEET. The instances of young children, children under age of 6 living in poverty in the United States has risen dramatically over the last two decades. Child poverty is a problem that encompasses urban, suburban, and rural areas and affects children of all ethnic backgrounds.

Between the years of 1975, 2 years after the lowest recorded child poverty level, 11.1 percent, the rate increased 39 percent, so that by 1994, one in four young children lived in poverty in the United States. Forty-five percent of all children under the age of 6 lived in poor or nearly poor families.

Because poverty has proved to be more detrimental to young children than to any other age group, because poverty often means hunger, poor health care, poor education, and even because of the economic problems of a future ill-prepared work force the issue of child poverty is one that necessitates immediate action.

Why the great rise in child poverty? Over the past two decades and especially since the beginning of the 1980's there has occurred an increasing gap between the rich and poor in this country. The average workers wages have declined since 1970 while the wealthiest fifth of the population has seen their incomes increased. This small distribution of wealth significantly affects the poverty of children when 62 percent of all poor children live with at least one working relative.

Even more important than reforming the welfare system will be the reform of an economy that has created the largest gap between the rich and the poor in any industrialized nation. In the past 2 years because of the increased funding of the welfare system and other programs, poverty rates have made a moderate decline. With the new welfare reform bill passed in 1996, loss of funding may cause another increase in child poverty. The work requirement of the new welfare bill will not be affected until backed up with adequate child care and health care programs and a reform of the economy.

Many welfare recipients also because they are unable to find work for a living wage and unable to care for their children while at work, single parents especially need to be provided with access to affordable and adequate child care and health services if they are to work outside of the home.

Children are the future leaders, the future work force, the future citizens of the United States of which one in four even today is living in poverty or near poverty or without many of the opportunities needed to live successfully as citizens of the United States.

Congressman SANDERS, I thank you for your time and urge you to consider the children of the Nation as much as possible in the future.

Poverty gives young children, especially young mothers, pregnant mothers, children can end up with low-birth weight and are more—after they are born—are more susceptible to disease and malnutrition and other health problems and are also more unable to get a good education as children of welfare.

It generally impacts the future of a child who grows up poor who has considerably less access to a good education, is less motivated in school and doesn't really see a way out of poverty.

Considering that welfare only takes up 2 percent of the Federal budget I think that more funding could be put into helping people who have children who are unable to make a decent wage, to help the children get a better education and get decent health care.

Most people that are receiving welfare are unable to make a decent wage and even if they are unable to pay for education that would provide them with a better job.

The percentage that I found was that only 2 percent of the population is receiving Federal aid and is entirely unemployed, so 62 percent of all families with four children are

working, have at least one relative that is working, so I think that we need to provide people with better jobs, with better pay.

With the new computer technology there are a lot of jobs predicted but I do not think most people who are poor are properly educated to go in those sorts of fields.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ADAM  
JAMES

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is truly my pleasure to rise today to congratulate Mr. Adam James on winning the 1997 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary Voice of Democracy broadcast script writing contest for Indiana. A resident of Hobart, IN, Adam is one of 54 high school students Nation wide to win a college scholarship for his script on the topic, "Democracy—Above and Beyond."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary is now in its 50th year of sponsorship for the Voice of Democracy audio-essay scholarship competition. The program requires high school student entrants to write and record a 3- to 5-minute essay on an announced patriotic theme. Adam James was sponsored by VFW Post 5365 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Hobart, IN. He was named the recipient of the \$1,000 Department of Arizona and Auxiliary Harry A. Kosht Memorial Scholarship Award earlier this year. A junior at Hobart High School, Adam aspires to pursue a career in law.

Adam's winning broadcast script reads as follows:

Living in the United States, the one thing that I cherish is democracy. Waking every morning and not donning this cloak of freedom is a notion I cannot fathom. Many Americans, myself included, often take our freedom for granted. We treat it as a right instead of the privilege that it is. Fortunately for us, in our democratic society, freedom is a right.

I wish that I could praise my ancestors for providing me with freedom, but I cannot. I am not related to any of the soldiers who fought or played a part in the American Revolution. My father's family were immigrants who came here in the 1800s. My mother's side of the family came to the states after World War II.

Although they did not fight for America's freedom, my grandparents on my mother's side are subjects of a story that truly demonstrates what democracy is. My grandfather Nikola was a leader of a European underground movement against the Communist government. He used to tell stories about having to carry a semi-automatic pistol with him whenever he took my grandmother on a date. In fact, on the day he died, three years ago, he was still wanted dead or alive in the former Yugoslavia. In the 1940s, my grandfather was fighting against his government when Adolf Hitler invaded Eastern Europe. Being a high-ranking soldier, my grandfather knew that Hitler would imprison him, so he and my grandmother packed up their few possessions and escaped. They made it back on foot to middle Italy, where they



were captured by German soldiers and placed in a work camp. Held as prisoners there, they slaved until the United Nations freed Europe from the grasp of the demoniacal Hitler. After the war, my grandparents were put in a detention camp, where my mother was born. Later, they moved to America, settled in the Midwest, and my grandfather became a steelworker. Here they bought a home and raised five children.

This is what makes democracy what it is. In their former country, my grandparents had to hide to prevent being killed and would have been lucky to live to the age of thirty. In America, they had a choice of how they wanted to live their life, and how they wished to raise a family. Few countries of this world would allow this to happen. Many countries claim to be democratic but impose laws similar to those of a third world dictatorship. If these and all other countries had a government like the one in the United States, the world would not carry the burden of wars, both civil and global. These disputes claim thousands of lives and ruin the families of those who die. Besides wars, millions of people die each year from starvation because of dictators withholding food from the poor citizens. If these people lived in the United States, they would still be alive today.

A democracy has many benefits for its citizens. Those who live in a democratic system are allowed to make choices that those in a communist or socialist society are not allowed to make. We are allowed to choose what career to pursue, and the amount of education we need in order to train for this career. Communist societies choose careers for their people at an early age and force them to endure the government's choice. Even if the people are successful with this venture, they cannot keep all profits made. These governments take all money earned by their subjects, then dole out an equal amount to each of them.

Although this provides a proverbial safety net for people, this monotonous equality cannot make for an enjoyable life. Under the quilt of democracy, people are allowed to choose their livelihood. People are allowed to strive to be better and not worry about giving extra earnings to the government. Democratic societies are fertile fields of hopes and aspirations.

Democracy is a way of life that all people should respect, although some people do not. I often become angry when I see images of people burning American flags or building militias against our government. I cannot comprehend how anyone could disagree with the concept of democracy. Then I have to stop and think of why this angers me. These people are just expressing themselves as our democracy allows them to do. This ability to express ourselves freely is what makes democracy so great. Burning the symbol of freedom that thousands of men have given their lives for is ignorant and wholly disrespectful, but these people are entitled to their opinion in a country such as America. The human mind has no boundaries in democracy. People can choose to do what they please, even if it is disrespecting the very idea that allows them to be free. This is what first attracted my grandfather to this great country. I am proud to live in a country where democracy is the type of government practiced.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to once again extend my most heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Adam James on his receipt of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary "Voice of Democracy" national scholar-

ship. His parents, Doug and Zagorka James, can be proud of their son for the tenacity he has displayed in achieving this most noteworthy accomplishment. This young man has a promising future ahead of him, which will undoubtedly include improving the quality of life in Indiana's First Congressional District.

#### IN HONOR OF ELLSWORTH G. STANTON III

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ellsworth G. Stanton III. Tonight, the James N. Jarvie Commonwealth Service will be celebrating his ministry in New York City.

Mr. Stanton, an Illinois native who is currently living in New York, has dedicated his life to serving others. As a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, he is the executive director of the James N. Jarvie Commonwealth Service, an endowment administered by the church to provide services and financial assistance to elderly people in the New York area. Before joining the Commonwealth Service, Mr. Stanton served the National Council of Churches of Christ, UNICEF and CARE, Inc.

Mr. Stanton's contributions to the community touch a wide variety of people. Among his many affiliations, he is a trustee of the New York Theological Seminary, the director of the New York City Mission Society, president of the John Milton Society for the Blind, president of the Brookwood Child Care Agency, president of the Third Street Music School Settlement and a delegate to the White House Conference on Aging.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting Ellsworth G. Stanton III. He has made innumerable contributions to many people in need in the New York metropolitan area. It is with gratitude that we honor him.

#### CONGRATULATING AMBASSADOR RONALD S. LAUDER ON BEING HONORED BY THE EMANUEL FOUNDATION FOR HUNGARIAN CULTURE

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ambassador Ronald S. Lauder who is being honored June 8, 1997, at the annual dinner of the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture. Each year the Emanuel Foundation honors outstanding individuals whose service to the community and whose dedication to teaching current and future generations the history and lessons of the Holocaust deserve the highest recognition. Ambassador Lauder's unparalleled efforts toward these worthy goals merit our praise. I am delighted that the Emanuel Foundation has chosen to honor him this year.

Ambassador Lauder demonstrates his active support for culture and education in the United States through his leadership positions in some of our most distinguished institutions. He was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, serves as a trustee for the New York Landmarks Conservancy and the World Monuments Fund, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Joseph H. Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies at the University of Pennsylvania and the Visiting Committee of the Wharton School.

Ambassador Lauder's commitment to advancing our Nation's democratic and free market principles is underscored by his activities to assist in the economic, social, and political transformation of Central and Eastern Europe. A leading proponent of private enterprise in that region and in the former Soviet states, he is chairman of the Central European Development Corp. chairman and primary stockholder of Central Media Enterprises, Ltd., and has formed RSL Communications, Inc., a company involved exclusively in telecommunications investments. He has been involved in such projects as the privatization of Hungary's oldest bank, the development of the American Business Center at Checkpoint Charlie, and the opening of NOVA TV in Prague, which is the first privately owned television station in a former Communist country. Through his active involvement the economies of the former Soviet bloc and his efforts to build free and private media resources in those societies, Ambassador Lauder is making a tremendous contribution to the future prosperity and freedom of millions of people in Central and Eastern Europe.

Ambassador Lauder is being honored also for his passionate commitment to protecting and teaching Jewish culture and history, and preserving the Jewish legacy to the world. He serves as president of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation which he founded in 1987 in response to the need to revitalize Jewish life across Central and East Europe where it has been devastated by the Holocaust. The foundation supports Jewish schools camps and community centers stretching across Eastern Europe from Austria to Ukraine.

Ambassador Lauder has further demonstrated his commitment to Jewish education and cultural prosperity by this leadership activities in some of the most important Jewish organizations and institutions in American and around the world. He is chairman of the International Public Committee of the World Jewish Restitution Organization and treasurer of the World Jewish Congress. He serves as President of the Jewish National Fund, chairman of the Jewish Heritage Council, director of the International Board of Governors of the International Society of Yad Vashem, member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Theological Seminary, member of the Board of Directors of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, member of the Board of Trustees of the Anti-Defamation League Foundation, member of the Board of Trustees of the Abraham Fund, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Sakharov Archives at Brandeis University, and member of the International Board of Governors of the Tel Aviv Museum.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Ronald Lauder is a man of outstanding commitment and accomplishment in the noblest of pursuits. His contributions to culture, education, and the spreading of democratic and free market principles is truly awe inspiring. Through his vast commitments to preserving and nurturing Jewish communal life both in the United States and in Eastern Europe, Ambassador Lauder has made a tremendous and enduring contribution to the education of future generations about the Holocaust. I applaud the Emanuel Foundation for choosing to honor this remarkable American citizen and I invite my colleagues to join me in applauding Ambassador Lauder's continuing mission.

#### THE PERSONAL INFORMATION PRIVACY ACT

#### HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Personal Information Privacy Act, a bill to protect individual privacy.

My legislation amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act to make it illegal for credit bureaus to release or sell Social Security numbers, unlisted phone numbers, birth dates, and mothers' maiden names. It also revises the Social Security Act and the Drivers' Protection Act of 1994 to ban the commercial use of Social Security numbers. Under the bill, victims can sue willful violators for up to \$50,000 for damages and attorneys' fees. Businesses have 2 years after the date of enactment to comply with the new provisions.

This legislation is the House companion bill to the bi-partisan Personal Information Privacy Act, S. 600, introduced by Senators FEINSTEIN and GRASSLEY.

It's no secret that it is easier than ever before to learn private details about your friends, neighbors, strangers and even Members of Congress, whether from the Internet, credit bureaus, governments, or a variety of other sources. Time magazine has a story about it in this week's issue—it's called "No Privacy on the Web."

Nor can we soon forget the public uproar that resulted when the Social Security Administration put its earnings data on the World Wide Web. Thousands of users flocked to the site, knowing they could access personal data by just a Social Security number, birth date, mother's maiden name, and a few other bits of information. I was among those in Congress who urged the agency to discontinue the practice, which, thankfully, it did.

Few will dispute that the crime of identity fraud is on the rise. Criminals steal their victims' account numbers, run up debts and even rent apartments in their name, then leave the victims with bad credit reports and a lengthy battle to reclaim their good name. Polls show that the number of Americans who are concerned about privacy is at an all-time high.

Unfortunately, this problem does not end with simple fraud. Stalkers can easily gain access to a person's unlisted phone number and home address. Before the passage of the

1994 Drivers Privacy Protection Act, there were no rules preventing any kind of personal information from being sold by State departments of motor vehicles. Now, over 40 States have laws preventing DMVs from selling this information. However, stalkers and other criminals can still access private information from DMVs in many States in order to find their victims much more easily.

Robert John Bardo, an obsessed fan of actress Rebecca Schaeffer of the television show, "My Sister Sam," wanted to find out her home address. When he got it, he went to her home and shot her to death. How did he get this unlisted address? From the California Department of Motor Vehicles, which included this information on its database.

As the Time magazine article pointed out, a little effort and ingenuity is all that is needed to access personal information about Members of Congress. The reporter was able to quite easily obtain information about Senator FEINSTEIN, including her driving record, lawsuits in which she is involved, her unlisted phone number, current and past addresses, campaign donations, and even her credit report.

Mr. Speaker, the Personal Information Privacy Act transcends party lines. Democrats and Republicans are equally at risk of having their identities stolen on their lives threatened. I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation.

#### IN TRIBUTE TO RECIPIENTS OF THE GIRL SCOUT WOMEN OF DISTINCTION AWARD

#### HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to rise today to give tribute to the three women of the Permian Basin who have been presented with the Girl Scout Women of Distinction Award. Shatzie Tighe of Midland, Betsy Triplett-Hurt of Odessa, and Kathlyn Dunagan of Monahans have distinguished themselves as positive role models for young women in their respective areas, and have been honored and recognized for their efforts both locally and now at the State level.

In our uncertain world, having positive influences in young people's lives is essential, but making time to spend with young people is not always easy for adults when demands are great. In touching these young women's lives, in helping them to grow into responsible and giving adults, and in giving them the best possible example to follow wherever they live in the future, these Texas women are truly women of distinction and I salute them.

I congratulate Shatzie Tighe, Betsy Triplett-Hurt, and Kathlyn Dunagan for their extraordinary efforts and for all they have done for their neighbors, their community, their State, and our Nation.

#### STATEMENT BY MARK OLSON, CHAMPLAIN VALLEY UNION HIGH SCHOOL, REGARDING COLLEGE FUNDING

#### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by a high school student from Champlain Valley High School in Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Mr. OLSON. Yes, hello. I am here today, Representative SANDERS and classmates, to talk about an issue that is very pressing for most of us high school students, the increase in college financing and the troubles around it.

If we look at the last ten years, since 1995 actually, at the money that has been put into the cost of college financing it has for the most part stayed the same. Government funding toward financial assistance has for the most part stayed the same. I know there was in a projected budget next year a \$27 million increase, but that is not—for a national figure that is not a large increase whereas the costs of going to college since 1985 have been 2½ times that of inflation which is over 10 percent.

If you look at the people who applied for financial aid in the 1985 and received the funds compared to what their tuition costs were and then did a cost comparison today, the comparison will be hard to make. We need to increase educational funding at the equal rate of the rising college expenses if we plan to send students who are talented and motivated, ambitious and want to go to college. And I think it is the duty of the Government to not necessarily directly fund but at least provide a means so that a student who is college bound in the sense, literal sense that he is able to go to college.

I know that finance is certainly a contributing factor to a college decision, but in 1985 there were students who were deciding to go to one university or college over another because of financial reasons and there is nothing wrong with that competition, but now it has become not just a persuading factor, but I know there are a lot of students who apply to college and are forced to go to universities or colleges strictly because of unmet financial need, and I am curious about how we plan to remedy that situation.

I think that any student who has the potential to be a college graduate and is unable to finance their way there should not be held back, and it needs to be allowed and the Federal Government is certainly involved in that as it is now, but needs to allow it to happen, whether it needs to come out of their budget or needs to come out of a program.

There is a difference there because pleasure and—I do not want to say extra things, postsecondary school but a higher education right now is not a right, it is not, but I think it needs to be considered that we should not as a nation, not just the Government but as a nation discriminate against the less financially advantaged.

My problem is that my kids are smarter than yours, they work harder than yours, and they are being born into a life that is less fortunate and it is a cycle that has been repeating in this Nation for a long period of time and needs to stop.



I think that they should invest in me because I am an investment that is going to pay off and I am going to pay for their Social Security and I am going to undoubtedly—I mean, the students who are going to go to college have put in the hard work and are going to graduate are not just—I mean that money is not disappearing, it is being invested.

In the last 10 or so years a lot of these programs, like corporate welfare, national defense, they have not stayed the same and there have been in the last—if you look at the last 10 years every year there has been slight increases, increases, increases, and I want to know why those same moneys didn't go to VSAC Program and TRIO?

There has to be initiative taken because while these things were increasing, they were increasing with inflation so in order to have the military and the corporate welfare slowly increase year to year it is sort of like putting it on autopilot in some ways.

They were going up every year and that was actually considered traditional, regular, accepted where it should have stayed the same, so someone had to have gone out of their way to make the initiative to make sure it didn't grow.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOYCE BAYNES

#### HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joyce Baynes from Teaneck—a woman from my district who represents all that we aspire to be.

Her life story was told in a newspaper from my district, The Bergen Record, in its weekly "Inspirations" column.

Ms. Baynes did not quit when her husband died 2 days after her third child was born. She did not quit when she only had one salary and some survivor benefits to feed four hungry mouths. She did not quit when one of her children was diagnosed with Tourette's syndrome.

She persevered. She did all the things that a mother should do. And she did all the things a father should do. She is an example which we all should follow. Her success and that of her children is humbling to all.

Instead of using the challenges she faced as excuses for failure, Ms. Baynes used them as motivations to excel. She is unique and worthy of our mention on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives today.

I submit the news article for the RECORD so that my colleagues, present and future, can draw inspiration from her.

The article follows:

[From the Bergen (NJ) Record, Apr. 27, 1997]

#### HARDSHIP ONLY DEEPENS A MOM'S LOVE

(By Caroline Brewer)

March 6, 1978, found Joyce Baynes reveling in one of the happiest days of her life. Her third son, Marcus, had just been born.

Two days later, she was writhing in the pain and sadness of one of the worst days of her life. Her 31-year-old husband, Walter Jay Baynes, had just died of systemic lupus disease.

The awesome collision of a son's birth and a husband's death left Joyce Baynes crushed.

It was the end of the world she knew and loved and had hoped to spend the rest of her days delighting in.

"I felt totally helpless. Everything became just a fog," she recalled.

But with four mouths to feed on one salary and survivors' benefits, Baynes didn't have the luxury of disappearing into the fog. So she created a new world in the two-parent-flush suburb of Teaneck, a world centered on devotion to her sons.

Nearly 20 years later, Baynes basks in the light of three well-rounded young men—one a graduate of Dartmouth, one a junior at Princeton, and one a freshman at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

She's sure their father would have been proud. After all, Walter had degrees in physics and medicine from Dartmouth and Harvard and worked as an ophthalmologist and emergency room doctor.

Baynes herself has math degrees from Swarthmore and Harvard. A longtime educator, she joined Teaneck schools in 1988 as mathematics supervisor and in 1995 was promoted to assistant superintendent of curriculum and instruction.

She managed to juggle career and parenthood only by staying organized.

"I shopped on the weekends and cooked enough meals on Sundays to last the whole week," said Baynes, who is 50. "If you're going to try to beat all these odds, you have to plan."

Her plan was to keep sons Jeffrey, Jason, and Marcus busy. They were taught piano and played midget league baseball and basketball. They also sang in the choir of Christ Episcopal Church in Teaneck and were acolytes.

Despite Baynes' own hectic schedule, she was in the bleachers for all of the boys' sporting events, and, like a lot of fathers, coached them on their performance. "Arch it up! Bend your legs!" the tall, curly-haired mom would cry out during basketball games, to her sons' embarrassment.

Baynes' consistent presence made an impression.

"I remember one time I was supposed to play in a baseball game, and she got dizzy [from exhaustion] and had to go to the hospital. I wasn't going to go to the game, but she told me to go. Then, she came, too!" said Jason, now 21.

"I see how a lot of parents put their jobs first. But not my mom. Sometimes I'd call her and she'd be in an important meeting and she'd come to the phone," he added.

When she did come to the phone, Jeffrey, always a worry-wart, was struck by how she never seemed stressed.

"She could have a paper due Tuesday, a board meeting Wednesday, and be dealing with seven employees," he said. "But she would seem very calm and have a plan for how she's going to handle each thing."

Looking like a force of calm in the midst of a storm was just one way Baynes mothered by modeling the behavior she expected from her children.

"They didn't hear me cursing or lying or see me smoking. They also saw that the rules I set up for myself, I followed," Baynes explained.

"I remember Jason asking me how it is that [they] never had a desire to smoke or do drugs. It was just kind of our existence that we never had those desires," she elaborated.

Baynes' sons didn't have those desires, but they don't pretend to be angels. Jeffrey battles selfishness. Jason believes he's kin to Mario Andretti; one night two years ago, he was caught speeding down a highway at 100 mph.

Marcus had a long bout of immaturity, but now says his mother's integrity is so powerful, it haunts him hundreds of miles away at Cambridge, Mass.

"She's turned us into such honest people. I have some people say, 'Your mom's at home, you can do whatever you want.' But I won't. The respect for her is so great," Marcus said.

When Marcus turned 5, doctors confirmed that he had a mild case of Tourette's syndrome, which causes facial and vocal tics, jerking, and, in some people, involuntary uttering of obscenities.

Marcus displayed compulsive behavior, such as rewinding taped songs dozens of times to catch the lyrics. But he never cursed. Baynes believes that's because she didn't.

The Tourette's did boost Marcus' already high energy level, which in turn made the job of raising the three boys that much more difficult.

They argued, wrestled, and banged holes in the walls. Jason would scream and holler when it was time to go to bed. During their younger years, Baynes couldn't even take a bathroom break until her sons were in bed.

By day's end, she was drained.

"I used to just think I had bright kids, but when I reflected on all that I did, I realized I did play a big part in this," she laughed.

A big part, indeed. Even though the boys were intelligent, the eventual Teaneck High graduates weren't always motivated. Though Jeffrey was a fixture on the honor roll, Marcus and Jason didn't really focus on academics until their sophomore years. It was not any lecture from their mother, but her years of setting high standards, that eventually brought them around.

After graduation, Jeffrey, the oldest, tallest, and most reserved son, walked in his father's shoes to Dartmouth. He graduated in 1993 with a degree in math and works at the agricultural firm of American Cyanamid in Parsippany. He's also pursuing a master's degree.

Jason, the middle son, whose face and personality are most like his father's, is a junior at Princeton. Like Walter, the self-assured Jason plans to be a doctor, specializing in the study of the brain.

Marcus, the youngest son, who with his mother's love and patience mastered his academics as well as his Tourette's, is winding up his freshman year at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

As for Joyce Baynes, the struggle is not over. Her income was too high for the boys to qualify for full scholarships to college. So she footed the \$20,000-a-year bill for Jeffrey's stay at Dartmouth and still shells out more than \$20,000 a year for schooling for Jason and Marcus.

Yet no one in the Baynes quartet would trade the creature comforts they've sacrificed, or even a new dad, for the new world that was forced on them when fate took an unexpected and agonizing turn.

"It would have been nice to have remarried," Baynes said, "but after three or four years of dating and nothing working or feeling right, I felt I had built such a relationship with the boys that it would have been hard to bring in someone new."

Jason, a toddler when his father died, always felt secure with just his mom. "I didn't even know people had two parents until maybe I was 9. I thought my life was great with just one parent," he said with the deep, throaty laugh the Baynes' boys share.

Marcus, too, likes his family as it is. He, most of all, used to pine for a father figure. "Sometimes I would get jealous when I'd see

commercials and TV shows with kids playing with their father. We never got to do that.

"But," Marcus concluded, "I've lived a happy life. When people say a child needs a father and a mother, it depends on who you have. Not every child has a mother as wonderful as Joyce Baynes."

## A SPECIAL SALUTE TO ARTISTIC DISCOVERY WINNERS

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute young students from the 11th Congressional District of Ohio who participated in the annual Artistic Discovery competition. Later this month, student artwork from around the Nation will be placed on display in a special corridor of the U.S. Capitol. I take special pride in sponsoring the Artistic Discovery competition for students in my congressional district. The art contest provides an important means for recognizing the creative talent of our Nation's youth.

I am proud to report that An Artistic Discovery is enjoying great success in the 11th Congressional District. This year, students from 12 schools submitted a record 403 art entries. Our judge had the difficult task of selecting a winning entry from this outstanding collection of artwork.

Mr. Speaker, I want to offer a special salute to Monica Grevious, who is a 12th grade student at Bedford High School. Monica's work, a charcoal piece entitled "Mr. Armstrong" was judged Best-in-Show and the winner of the 1997 art competition. This represented another important stepping-stone for this young artist. I was pleased to learn that Monica also had two pictures commissioned for the new wing at Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital in Cleveland. In addition, Monica plays the flute in the Cleveland Orchestra's Youth Orchestra and will study music next year at the Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati. I look forward to welcoming Monica to Washington, DC, for the grand opening of the Artistic Discovery national exhibition.

As we conclude the districtwide 1997 Artistic Discovery competition, I want to express my appreciation to Carol Edwards, mayor of the City of Cleveland Heights; Ted Sherron, vice president for student affairs at the Cleveland Institute of Art; Ernestine and Malcolm Brown, owners of the Malcolm Brown Gallery; and the Cleveland Institute of Art. I also want to thank the Cleveland Museum of Art; Richard J. Bogomolny and First National Supermarkets, Inc.; and the Cleveland Foundation. I am indebted to these individuals and others who have continued to support our annual competition.

Mr. Speaker, the 1997 Artistic Discovery competition was a tremendous success. As a supporter of the arts, I recognize the need to invest in our artists at a very early age. I offer my personal congratulations to students throughout the 11th Congressional District who participated in the art competition. Each student is a winner and should be saluted.

## 1997 ARTISTIC DISCOVERY COMPETITION PARTICIPANTS

### BEAUMONT SCHOOL

Elise Birkmeier, Missy Blakely, Jennifer Bockmuller, Kim Cunningham, Cathy Davenport, Mary Katherine Fejes, Carol Ferkovic, Kit Gabele, Laura Golombek, Roberta Hannibal, Meredith Harger, Chrissy Havach, Sara Jenne, Molly Kohut, Raina Kratky, Quinn Kucia, Natalie Lanese, Megan Lewicki, Carmen Licate, Lindsay Maurath, Lisa Mawby, Aurora Mehlman, Christine Miller, Julie Miller, Hafzaf Mueenuddin, Erin Oldenburg, Kristyn Rainey, Jennifer Reali, Jamie Reynolds, Christine Schneider, Carly Small, Daniela Tartakoff, Tracie Tegel, Jennifer Traverse, Julia Wadsworth, Lisa Wilke, Maggie Wojton; and Lisa Yafanaro.

Art Teachers: Kim Bissett, Ellen Carreras, and Sr. M. Lucia, O.S.U.

### BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL

Joe Alle, Dan Apanasewicz, Shannon Bakker, Wendy Bascombe, Antoine Bates, Jashin Bey, Shakhir Warren Bey, Robert Boone, Roxanne Boyce, Bryan Braund, Jessica Bruening, Karen Certo, Robert Cooper, Stacie Cooper, Melissa Day, Heather Duber, Sarah Etling, Becky Frank, Dionysios Giatis, Monica Grevious, Angela Gschwind, Brenna Halloran, Holly Hegedes, Bryan Howard, Aaron Hulin, Richard Jastrzebski, John Jones, William Keenan, Jabaar Keyes, Chris Lawrence, Mario Levy, Aurora Mallin, Maria Mecone, Becky Miklos, Antoinette Moss, Misty Neal, Cormaic O'Melia, Kevin Oseikofi, Jennifer Palicka, Kelly Patton, Melissa Petro, Sarah Pinto, Erin Posanti, Quiana Redd, Cheryl Ress, Kristen Roberts, Marc Roberts, Rachel Roberts, Ariel Robinson, Nik Rongers, Stephani Rowe, Kareem Sharif, Farryn Shy, Sabrina Simpson, Jarrod Skinner, K.C. Skufca, Carnel Sledge, Kendra Tence, Talia Thomas, Mark Tyler, Trudy Whitt, Kevin Williams, and Maurice Wright.

Art Teachers: Robert Bush, Dagmar Clements, and Lou Panutsos.

### CLEVELAND HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

Jo Anna Adorjan, Aria Benner, Demetrius Carter, Keith Cavey, Pei Chen, Rebecca Chizeck, Jennie Coyle, Evan Currey, Liza Goodell, Melissa Hancock, Katie Heile, Ronald Jackson, Lauren Kalman, Jessica Lee, Abby Maier, Sarah Mansbacher, Kelsey Martin-Keating, Leland Mays, Elise McDonough, Corinne Miller, Robert Peacock, Alisha Pickering, William Smalls, Katie Thurmer, Rachel Christina Truitt, Rebecca Turbow, Theresa Vitale, and A'ja Wainwright.

Art Teacher: Susan Hood-Cogan.

### CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

Amy Ankrom, Erin Bryson, Lateta Burns, Andrea Teri Buzeman, Erica Dye, and Albert Hale III. Ricardo Jackson, Michael Manning, Davonne Mitchell, Phillip Roberts, Joseph Sellars, and Sahara Williamson.

Art Teacher: Andrew Hamlett.

### COLLINWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

Derek Cleveland, Cortez Corley, Timothy Gee, Edwin Jeffry, Harold McQueen, Damon Murphy, Vincent Purnell, and Cornell Vernon.

Art Teacher: Jerry Dunnigan.

### EAST HIGH SCHOOL

William Thomas Green, Anthony Johnson, LeAnna Kennedy, and Jeffrey Lewis.

Art Teacher: Jaunace Watkins.

### GARFIELD HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

Bill Baczkowski, Amanda Bujak, Anthony Evers, Jen Fields, Jan Greathouse, Lauren Harper, Jon Jackson, Michael Johnson, Su-

zanne Jones, Leslie Kloefer, Chris Stiles, Mike Yates, and Amy Zmarowski.

Art Teacher: Christine French.

### JOHN HAY HIGH SCHOOL

Lakisha Belford, George Booth, Arnelisa Collins, Charles Cooper, Shalana Davenport, J.D. Davison, Phillip Dillard, Quan Duong, Anita Gamble, Marquitta Hubbard, Phuong Huynh, Isabel Irizarry, Gregory Jackson, Johnny Kaye, Elicia King, Lakeya Lipscomb, Lung Luong, Jennifer Mash, Shawnta McMillian, Jason Moorman, Letletta Newson, Frances Nguyen, Crystal Pemberton, Kenneth Roberts, DeQuana Robinson, John Smith, Jessica Vigilante, Kenneth Wallace, and Andre Whittingham.

Art Teachers: Richard Chappini, Harriet Goldner, and Kathleen Yates.

### MAPLE HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

Ricky Arnold, Rahan Boxley, Emily Bryant, Jason Brynak, Matthew Burdyslaw, Karen Curtis, Kimberly Filipic, Jennifer Gedeon, Christine Jones, Maria Kopec, Alex Mismas, Stacy Perry, Brent Peters, Jesse Ruffin, Carla Ruffo, Henry Sharpley, Otis Thomas, Manjot Tukhar, and Dan Wintrich.

Art Teachers: Karen Mehling-DeMauro, and Jody Trostler.

### SHAKER HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

Geof Agneberg, Elizabeth Cooperman, Shannon Cunningham, McCarthy Elee, Ambreese Hill, Destiny Irorere, Rebecca Lynne Jones, Jennifer Kaufman, Djenaba Lewis, Erica Manley, Tim McLoughlin, Jonathan Munetz, Emily Phillips, William Stenson, and Max Wolf.

Art Teachers: Malcolm Brown, James Hoffman, and Susan Weiner.

### SHAW HIGH SCHOOL

David Black, Shalisha Brown, Nicole Greene, Faceta McMichael, Vance McKissack, Dionne Moton, Donna Parker, Marvin Washington, Katrell Williams and Brian Wright.

Art Teacher: Susan Lokar.

### WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

Donald Hayes.

Art Teacher: James Evans.

## CELEBRATING THE 200TH ANNI- VERSARY OF FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP NEW JERSEY

### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Frankford Township on the 200th anniversary of its founding along the southern ridge of the Kittatinny Mountains in Sussex County, NJ. There are few places that can equal Frankford Township as a place to live and raise a family.

The earliest settlers from German, France, and Holland arrived in what is now Frankford in 1797, among them the Price, Hagerty, McDanolds, Pellett, Roe, Stoll, Stivers, and Wyker families.

The early years of the settlement found the Frankford with few of the modern amenities we take for granted today. The dire condition of the earliest roads, for example, made an overseer of roads one of the earliest local government officials appointed. Improvement of roads was often left to the families who lived



along them. It was not until the widespread use of the automobile in the beginning of the 20th century that good roads were common.

Churches were among the earliest community buildings to follow the construction of individual homes. One of the oldest was the Frankford Plains Church, which served many denominations.

Many schools dotted the landscape, with as many as 13 in operation at one point. The number had declined to six before the Frankford Township Consolidated School was created. The Augusta School remains in use as the Frankford Township Municipal Building.

The first named villages within the township included Wykertown, named for the Wyker brothers; Augusta, where Col. John Gustin built a stagecoach inn, and Pelletstown, later known as Coursenville and eventually Papakating.

Colonel Gustin, proprietor of the stagecoach inn, was one of the community's great entrepreneurs of his day. He built not only the inn and his own home but a store and post office as well.

Farming was the area's first industry, as necessitated by subsistence. Dairy farms came to flourish in later years, with as many as 89 in operation at the peak of the dairy industry. Two railroads allowed farms and creameries to transport their product to city markets. A wide variety of mills also thrived, making use of the area's many brooks and streams for water power.

Hotels also became successful as Frankford found its place as a tourist destination thanks to Lake Owassa and Culver Lake.

There are many others, of course, who contributed to Frankford's history. I cite these as only a few examples of the wealth of history in a small town that might easily be overlooked by the pages of history books.

Frankford today is one of the best places in New Jersey to call home. A strong, diversified local economy, sound schools, strong public safety programs, and an outstanding sense of community are clearly evident. With a population of 5,100, it is the type of town where you know your neighbor's name, the clerk at the store is a friend, and people speak to one another on the streets.

Frankford's importance in our State's history cannot be ignored. I congratulate Frankford on its history and accomplishments, and wish all the people of Frankford an equal amount of success in the town's future.

LETTERS OF PRESIDENT CLINTON  
ON THE STATE VISIT OF PRESIDENT  
ARPAD GONCZ OF HUNGARY  
TO ROMANIA AT THE INVITATION  
OF PRESIDENT EMIL  
CONSTANTINESCU

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last week an event of historic international importance took place in Bucharest, Romania. The President of the Republic of Hungary, His Excellency Arpad Goncz, paid a state visit to Romania at

the invitation of His Excellency Emil Constantinescu, the President of Romania. This visit marks a new milestone in the efforts of both countries to reconcile historical differences that have divided the two for most of this century.

I have been a strong and consistent advocate and supporter of the efforts of Hungary and Romania to improve their relations. The expansion of democracy in both countries since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact six years ago has been an important element in the reconciliation that we have witnessed over the past few years. Changes in Romania have permitted that government to recognize the civic rights of the minority of ethnic Hungarians which live within the borders of that country. The recently elected Romanian Government includes, as one of the partners in the governing coalition, representatives of the Union of Democratic Hungarians in Romania.

Last year, in September of 1996, the Governments of Romania and Hungary signed a "Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and Good Neighborliness" in the most significant concrete realization of this reconciliation to that point. These steps set the stage for the recent visit of President Goncz to Romania.

It is important to note, Mr. Speaker, that this reconciliation began under the previous government of Romania led by former President Ion Iliescu, and it has continued and expanded under the present government led by President Constantinescu. This reflects the broad national consensus in Romania in support of this effort.

I congratulate the leaders of both countries on their continuing efforts to improve the relationships between their countries.

Mr. Speaker, I had the honor of meeting in Bucharest with the two presidents—President Goncz of Hungary and President Constantinescu of Romania—during the historic visit to Romania. On the occasion of the state dinner, which was the formal highlight of the visits, at the request of President Clinton, I read and delivered to the two presidents letters from our own President commending the two leaders for their efforts and their contribution to this unprecedented reconciliation. Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD the text of the letter from President Clinton to the Presidents of Hungary and Romania:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON,  
May 22, 1997.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Please accept my congratulations and profound support on the occasion of your historic meeting with President [Constantinescu/Goncz].

The reconciliation and strengthened friendship that Hungary and Romania have pursued in recent months are an inspiration for Europe and the world. We have all witnessed too many rivalries the world over, conflicts that are not resolved but become endless cycles of recrimination and bitterness. Today, Romania and Hungary are showing that with wise leadership, democracies can chart a better course; that the values of tolerance, understanding, and common purpose can overcome division, with benefits for all.

Through your meeting and the other steps being taken to cement the growing friendship between your two nations, Romania and

Hungary are demonstrating that they share the deepest values of our common Western civilization and have the strength and conviction to put these values into practice to the benefit of all their citizens. I know that the governments and peoples of both nations are determined to continue on this path as they move toward joining an undivided Europe.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

### IN TRIBUTE TO RECIPIENTS OF THE GOLD AWARD

### HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride to give tribute to the three young ladies who have earned the highest award possible for a Girl Scout. The Gold Award is awarded for distinguished achievement and has been presented to Ms. Miranda Peek, Ms. Jacque McAnally, and Ms. Elena Pearce.

The Gold Award is notable in that its award recognizes those special young women who display great spirit and deep commitment to themselves, their troop, their community, and their Nation. In reaching this Gold Award level, they affirm that they possess two important characteristics which will serve them well in years to come—setting goals and working hard to achieve them. This achievement further recognizes that they have chosen to rise beyond expectations by assuming the responsibility of leadership roles.

I wish to congratulate them, their families, and their fellow Scouts, and I wish them nothing but success in any endeavor they undertake in the future.

STATEMENTS BY KAREN RICE  
AND DANIELLE INKEL, CANAAN  
HIGH SCHOOL, REGARDING  
CHILD ABUSE

### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Canaan High School in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. Inkel: Good morning, Congressman SANDERS. We would like to bring your attention to the issue of child abuse. Child abuse is a serious problem in today's society. We need to focus on it and we need to fight it.

One specific thing that we feel needs to be done is to start a child safety network. This is sort of like a criminal network. As of right now when there is a complaint of child abuse to Child Protective Services, a case is opened and an investigation is begun. If this family moves to another State the case is closed. The former State can warn the new State, but because of confidentiality, the case stays

closed. This means that the abuse will most likely continue.

We feel that all the States should work as one to unite to fight this problem. Across the United States why cannot we unite to fight this problem.

Ms. Rice: In order to start this child safety network we need to come up with something for funding. We suggest that we increase alcohol, tobacco and other consumption-based taxes by about 0.5 percent. The money generated from these taxes would be used to start up a child safety network.

If this program were started the lives of many innocent children would be saved. We understand that a few people will lose their incentive to buy, but there are still many other users willing to buy at any cost. Therefore, we believe that there will still be left money earned to go into a desperately needed program, one that protects the wellbeing of children.

Child abuse is wrong and it is a disgrace that so many cases go undetected and unpunished. It is time that the government do something about this atrocious problem.

Child abuse is a very serious problem. Last year there were 200,000 cases of child abuse reported. One female in every three or four is likely to be sexually victimized before she is 18 years old. Data for males is more scarce and less reliable, but it is 1 in 10 and 1 in 6, and 2 percent of Americans will be sexually victimized in childhood; child abuse is one of the most unreported of all crimes.

It is a problem everywhere. There is child abuse in every State, and what we really want to—first of all, we need more money because there are some caseworkers that are getting 50 or 60 kids a week to have to take care of and that doesn't give them much time to actually sit down and work with these kids, so more money needs to be put to that. And we wanted money for this program of the child safety network because of these families who are just moving out of the State and the cases are just being closed because they cannot say anything because of confidentiality and these kids are just going to be moved everywhere and nothing is being done about what is going on.

Ms. Inkel: I have no idea really why someone would ever imagine hitting a child. Some say it is because they were abused when they were younger, some blame it on alcohol and drugs,

#### TRIBUTE TO MICKEY AND WILMA HIRNI FOR 40 YEARS OF MARRIAGE

**HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mickey and Wilma Hirni on the occasion of their 40th wedding anniversary. The event will be celebrated on June 19, 1997.

Attending Exeter High School in Exeter, CA, these high school sweethearts, discovered their love was strong enough to last a lifetime, prompting their marriage on June 19, 1957. The Hirnis continued to pursue their individual interest after getting married, never letting the importance of their relationship escape them. They have three children: Marlene, Karrie, and Mark; all of whom are married and have children themselves.

Agriculture has always surrounded the life of Mickey Hirni. Following his graduation from Exeter High School he continued his education and agricultural interest at California State Polytechnical University. He has now become a prominent figure in the community with the success of his business, Sierra Western Agricultural Services, Inc. and his membership on the school board. As president of the Exeter Lyons Club, Mickey Hirni is respected for his adherence to moral values and hard work. Among all of his achievements and responsibilities, he reflects on his family as the most important aspect of his marriage, both past and present.

Credit for the success of this 40-year anniversary also belongs to Wilma Hirni. Having graduated from Exeter High School in 1956, Mrs. Hirni pursued her interest in nursing at Fresno City College and is currently an operation room registered nurse at the Visalia Center for Ambulatory Medicine and Surgery. Her dedication and hard work in the area of nursing has made it possible for her to become operating room director. Her feelings about her marriage mirror that of Mr. Hirni, and during the course of all her responsibilities she has upheld her devotion to the marriage.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to the 40th wedding anniversary of Mickey and Wilma Hirni. Their commitment to each other serves as a model for all men and women and should be held in the highest respect. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Mickey and Wilma Hirni my best wishes for future success.

#### IN MEMORY OF THE GOLDEN TEMPLE MARTYRS

**HON. PETER T. KING**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, on this 15th anniversary of the massacre of over 20,000 Sikhs at the Golden Temple in Amritsar, I join many of my colleagues in rising to remember and condemn that terrible act.

How could anyone not condemn such a brutal act?

It is ironic that June 6, the last day of this military assault, was the 40th anniversary of D-day, the day on which the Allies began the invasion of Europe which ultimately destroyed the Nazi empire. The Golden Temple massacre, called Operation Bluestar, kicked off a campaign of state terror against the Sikh Nation which is still going on.

According to estimates from the Punjab State Magistracy and a coalition of human rights groups and journalists, more than a quarter of a million Sikhs have died at the hands of the Indian regime since 1984. Christians in Nagaland, Kashmir's Muslim community, and many others have also been subjected to this brutality.

American support for freedom in South Asia is essential. The best thing that this country can do to honor the victims of the Golden Temple massacre is to use our strength to see to it that the people of South Asia can live in freedom. We can do this by cutting United

States aid to India, and declaring our strong support for the people of Khalistan. These are reasonable measures that will induce India to begin observing the basic principles of democracy and human rights so that freedom and stability can reign all through South Asia. We should move now to enact these measures in memory of the Golden Temple martyrs.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE ST. MAXIMILIAN MARIA KOLBE SCHOOL OF RIVERHEAD

**HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the St. Maximilian Maria Kolbe School of Riverhead, Long Island as it celebrates its 25th year of keeping the Polish language and culture alive on the east end of Long Island. In just a quarter century, St. Maximilian Maria Kolbe School has established an integral role in Long Island's Polish tradition, and as a beacon of pride to the Polish community around the world. The school educated 99 students this past year, all of whom have benefited from the simple dream of parents in 1972—to instill the language and culture of the Polish people in their children.

The school's patron saint gave his life in the Oswiecim concentration camp during World War II, and the school was aptly named in honor of a man who sacrificed so much for his people. It is a great and worthy honor of his memory that Feliksa Sawicka, the school's principal since its inception, has made it her goal to create an environment in which children of Polish descent can be instilled with the pride and the storied legacy of their ancestors. Ms. Sawicka has been honored on numerous occasions for her work on behalf of Polish-American children. Just last year, Poland's President Aleksander Kwasniewski bestowed upon her the honorable Gold Cross of Merit, and she has received a commendation from the Polish Institute of Education.

St. Maximilian Maria Kolbe School has taken its students and educators around the world in pursuit of greater cultural and historical knowledge. In 1982, students journeyed to Rome, where they witnessed the canonization of St. Maximilian Maria Kolbe. The school's teachers participate in Polish American Congresses throughout the United States, where they have reached out to members of the Polish community from different walks of life, and have enriched their own cultural awareness. Students toured Ellis Island, where they traversed the same ground where their ancestors first stepped foot on America—and envisioned the educational opportunities for their grandchildren and great-grandchildren that so many are receiving at the St. Maximilian Maria Kolbe School.

Students are introduced to traditional Polish dances and songs, and participate in cultural events such as Manhattan's annual Pulaski Parade. Furthermore, they learn the importance of community involvement while performing traditional Polish dances and songs at Long Island nursing homes, fairs, and schools,



parents and students volunteer to represent the school at Polish fairs throughout the year. The St. Isidore's School in Riverhead has displayed great and contagious generosity by allowing the Polish school to operate within its own facilities for the past 25 years.

On the occasion of the school's 25th year in educating Polish students, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in applauding the efforts of Ms. Sawicka, of her fellow educators, and of the parents who have enrolled their children in the St. Maximilian Maria Kolbe School, keeping their culture and language alive through the next generation of Long Islanders.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR BRADLEY,  
DOLORES HUERTA, ABE LEVY

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Tom Bradley, Dolores Huerta, and Abe Levy, who this year are each receiving awards from the Jewish Labor Committee, western region. It is impossible to exaggerate the impact Tom, Dolores and Abe have had on the lives of working men and women. They are three people who truly made a difference.

I have been fortunate to benefit from their friendship and learn from their efforts. As an attorney, Abe Levy has fought for the rights of workers and their unions throughout the legal system, including arguing before the Supreme Court. He has also appeared on their behalf before the National Labor Relations Board, the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, and the Railway Labor Board. Abe has devoted his professional life to fighting for decency and justice in the shops, factories and workplaces. Abe also had the great wisdom to hire me for his labor law firm—and the patience to keep me.

As time goes by, Tom Bradley's many accomplishments seem even more impressive. His first successful campaign for Mayor of Los Angeles, in 1973, was a model effort which brought together people from all races and ethnic groups in pursuit of a common goal. It is the rare politician who can reach across communities and transcend barriers as effectively as Tom.

I have worked with my dear friend Dolores Huerta for over 20 years. When I think of Dolores, words such as courageous, compassionate, and determined come easily to mind. As a member of the California Legislature, we worked closely to create the Agricultural Labor Relations Act in 1975. For the first time, farmworkers were given the right to organize and vote for a union. This remains among my most cherished political memories—in no small part because of Dolores.

Our collaboration continued when I went to Congress. Literally since the moment I arrived in 1983, we have worked together to fight continual attempts by growers to bring back the bracero program, or to create a new guest worker program. Dolores simply never lets up in her efforts to improve wages and working conditions for farmworkers—the poorest workers in the country.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Tom Bradley, Dolores Huerta, and Abe Levy, who have dedicated themselves to bringing a sense of dignity and a feeling of hope to those in need of both. Their lives and achievements inspire us all.

STATEMENTS BY MATTHEW  
NESTO AND LUCASS HERSEY,  
ESSEX HIGH SCHOOL, REGARD-  
ING SOCIAL SECURITY

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Essex High School in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Mr. Nesto: Good morning, Congressman Sanders. Social Security first began August 14, 1935 when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act. Social Security was started because people began facing the uncertainty of debt in old age. After Social Security numbers were signed the first taxes were collected beginning in January 1937, and until 1940 Social Security paid benefits in the form of single lump sum payments.

In January of 1940, Ida Mae Fuller became the first person to receive new monthly Social Security benefits. She received \$22.54 payment per month for the rest of her life.

In 1950, there was new legislation to increase the checks to offset the increase in the price of living and inflation.

In the 1960s the age requirement for Social Security was lowered to 62. Also Medicare was added so that people age 65 years and older could receive health care.

In the 70s it became clear that Social Security was having a problem. Programs were run by the state and local government. The programs became more complex and inconsistent with each other. They decided to convert over three million people from state control to federal control to solve the problem, but in the '80s more problems formed. Social Security ran into long-term financial problems which led to many cut-backs.

Today many believe that Social Security—some people believe that Social Security is in trouble. People who have reached the age for benefits expect to be paid what they have put into the system all their lives. During the month of December, 1996, \$28,147,981 was paid out nationally. In Vermont there was \$6,280,000 paid out. There is currently 43,557,700 people who receive money nationally. This right here shows the breakdown of different people that receive payments. It is broken down into widowers and retired people, too. 98,316 people receive that in Vermont.

Mr. Hershey: According to the Social Security Administration there is currently more money going in than there is being paid out. This is to create a surplus for baby boomers.

The problem we foresee is the amount of money we receive. 7.65 percent of your paycheck goes to Social Security, and your employer pays out 7.65 percent. Out of that 15.3 percent, 10.5 percent goes to retirement, survivor's, dependents and trust fund insurance. the total reserve for that category for one

year is \$416 billion. 1.7 percent goes to disability insurance which has a reserve of \$6 billion. 2.9 percent goes to Medicare and we reserve \$127 million and currently we have a .02 percent that is unaccounted for.

For retired workers per month average payout is \$745. Disabled workers will have about \$704 and nondisabled widows and widowers will have \$707. Even the maximum of \$725 a month is not enough for a person to live. This is our biggest concern. Many retired people have many problems because Social Security doesn't pay enough, plus added to the problem is the government needs more money; Social Security is an easy target.

Our solutions are short and simple. The easiest thing is for Social Security to be set aside like a piggy bank making it a law for the Government not to take out of it. The other is that a person who works for about 50 years should have built up enough money to pay for themselves for at least a half of that time. We recommend that the taxes be put in a fund that gains interest over the time they work. A certain amount will go to a fund for disabled people who have had to stop work earlier. If the first taxes are left alone and allowed to make interest over 50 years we should be able to have every two or three working months to pay for one month of retirement.

There is a chart here, it sort of maps out the government mandates savings which go to a direct fund and basically it will be there for you when you retire. We hope you will take our ideas into consideration and practice.

Mr. Nesto: Right now the Social Security Administration is taking in more money than they are giving out right now and so they do not have any problems right now. But speculation in the upcoming years, people believe, and I do not necessarily believe that there is going to be a problem but it is speculation because as the baby boomers age, pretty soon as those people are going to be retiring and that's why we are taking in more money now so we can give them back their funds. So when that money is used for the baby boomers is there going to be enough money to pay for our retirement?

Right now there is not really any education on this. A lot of people believe that the Social Security Administration is going bankrupt and stuff like that, but they do not really—if they research the subject they wouldn't really—they'd find out it is not really a problem right now.

Mr. Hersey: I have seen a lot of like news shows where people are living on Social Security where there is a company that is creating insurance funds so people pay for it and perhaps those companies are creating that impression so they can make more money in their fund.

HONORING REV. DICKSON MAR-  
SHALL FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE  
PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

**HON. RON KLINK**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional individual from my community, Rev. Dickson Marshall of New Castle.

Reverend Marshall enlisted in the U.S. Navy to serve in World War II. Afterward, he attended Northwestern Bible College for 2 years

before he was ordained in the Gospel Ministry on April 15, 1949. Since then, Reverend Marshall has selflessly devoted himself to providing food and shelter to those in need of assistance.

Working through the city rescue mission of New Castle, Reverend Marshall succeeded in making a difference. In 1965, Reverend Marshall opened the Ira D. Sankey Memorial Youth Center to provide a place where boys and girls from crisis homes can go and play sports and games, go camping, and experience the joys of childhood.

In 1982, Reverend Marshall began the Inter-Church Food Bank, which helps provide food and counseling for families who have fallen upon hard times. Reverend Marshall's work has done much for those in need of help. Each year the ministry provides a helping hand to some 9,000 people.

We need people like Reverend Marshall, who work tirelessly so that people in need of temporary relief will always find a helping hand. Reverend Marshall's efforts are part of a proud tradition our Nation has for aiding those who find themselves in need of assistance. His deeds serve as a shining example that people today can make a difference in their local community.

Mr. Speaker, once again I want to thank Reverend Marshall for his years of service to the people of New Castle and I sincerely hope that he will continue with many many more. He is a credit to the people of New Castle and an inspiration to all citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the extraordinary work of a truly extraordinary man.

HONORING MR. JAMES C.  
CLEVELAND

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS  
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it give me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to Mr. James Cleveland, who is an outstanding member of the Reston community. James is retiring as president of Mobil Land Development Corp., Virginia Region.

Jim is a native of Arlington, VA. After college James remained in the area to help develop the virtually untouched Western Fairfax County. He began working for the residential sales staff of Reston, Virginia Inc. in the summer of 1967, several months prior to the purchase of the project by the Gulf Oil Corp. For the next 11 years, James served in all facets of Gulf Reston's, Inc. home and land sales management. In July, 1978 James joined the newly formed Reston Land Corp. Reston Land is wholly-owned subsidiary of the Mobil Land Development Corp., Mobil Corporation's real estate development affiliate. After serving as director of marketing, and marketing vice president, he was promoted to executive vice president and general manager in April 1981. Jim assumed his duties as regional president and president of the operating companies in June, 1984.

His dedication to the community has proven instrumental to the achievement of many im-

portant developments in the Reston area. The Reston Land Corp. is a growing 7,400 acre community with over 55,000 residents and 20,000 homes. Jim Cleveland is responsible for the evolution of the Reston Town Center, a bustling retail and industrial plaza filled with fine restaurants, an ice skating rink, and multiplex theater, located in the heart of downtown Reston. One of the best aspects of Reston Town Center's numerous amenities are their summer concerts which draw thousands of citizens each weekend.

A dynamic real estate professional, Jim has become an active community participant and leader by contributing his endless energy and vast knowledge to many civic organizations, services and local legislative bodies. He is a founder and past president of the Northern Virginia Chapter of the National Association of Industrial & Office Properties. He is a life member of the Million Dollar Circle of the National Association of Home Builders' Sales and Marketing Council. Jim is also a charter member of the board of directors of the Washington airports task force, which promotes the growth of Washington Dulles and National Airports. Jim's community involvement extends to the arts as well as youth programs. He has given his incredible skills and talents to these special programs by serving on the board of directors of the Greater Reston Arts Center and the YMCA of Metropolitan Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring and thanking Jim Cleveland for his achievements in nurturing and developing the Reston area. We appreciate all the hard work he has done in making Reston one of the finest places in American to live and work, and we wish him all the luck in his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DOE  
RESEARCH CONSOLIDATION ACT

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, as we move forward with the glidepath towards a balanced budget, it is essential that the Federal Government make every possible effort to decrease costs and increase efficiencies in its operations. This must be done in a way which does not harm the important functions of government.

The Science Committee has certainly taken this view to heart, and has served as an example of responsible governance. Chairman SENSENBRENNER should be congratulated for moving forward with authorization bills for all the programs in the jurisdiction of Science Committee. And Ranking Member GEORGE BROWN has demonstrated through his investment budget that it is possible to fund programs that provide pivotal support for education and R&D while remaining true to the constraints of a balanced budget.

Today, I am pleased to announce the introduction of another initiative in this spirit of responsible investment. Along with Chairman CALVERT of the Energy and Environment Subcommittee, I am introducing the Department of

Energy Research Consolidation Act. This bill will combine the administrative functions of the Office of Fossil Energy [FE] and the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy [EE].

This consolidation will achieve budgetary savings while preserving the programmatic efforts of these offices. This merger can be achieved with little disruption to the core R&D initiatives of the two offices as they have similar missions which overlap in areas such as advanced materials, biomass, alternative fuels, high-temperature superconductivity, and hydrogen.

More importantly, a unified organizational structure provides opportunities to eliminate duplicate work, improve program integration, and achieve savings in such crosscutting areas as program planning, policy analysis, external communications, and administrative services. For example, there is little need to preserve two autonomous press operations for the scope of work undertaken by FE and EE.

A consolidated office would allow reductions in administrative staff in a manner which should not adversely impact our commitment to meeting our future energy needs. This legislation eliminates one assistant secretary position at DOE and would reduce by 25 percent administrative positions at DOE headquarters.

When DOE was originally formed, the research conducted by FE and EE were all located under the jurisdiction of a single assistant secretary for energy technology. While at one time there may have been a reason for having two separate offices, that time has clearly passed. Not only have trends in energy R&D policy led towards this consolidation, political developments have also contributed to the need to unify the management of energy technology R&D.

In the past, there has been a politically-motivated rivalry between congressional support of FE and EE, one that is based on labels rather than fact. This has been detrimental to both programs. This bill eliminates that rivalry, so we can make decisions about our priorities within this area without being saddled with counterproductive rhetoric.

This legislation is another example of the recognition that we all have a responsibility to tighten our belts. Energy R&D is very important to my district, and there are agencies in which it would be a lot easier for me to seek cuts. But having been closely involved with the DOE R&D budget during my time on the Science Committee, I believe that this consolidation is both realistic and necessary.

I recognize that downsizing is not an easy task. Last year, a DOE facility in my district combined with a similar facility in West Virginia. While the transition has required both commitment and sacrifice by all those involved, it was a necessary step given current budgetary constraints. The combined entity, the Federal Energy Technology Center, is the best example of what Secretary O'Leary had hoped to achieve with the Strategic Alignment Initiative.

In conclusion, let me say how pleased I am with the cooperation and support I have received from Members of both parties and all across the political spectrum. Chairman CALVERT has been indispensable in helping garner support for this initiative. He has run



our subcommittee in a fair and unbiased manner, which has created the climate which allows for this type of consensus bipartisan initiative. He, and Ranking Member TIM ROEMER have provided a shining example of how, when we take the time to listen to one another, we can work together on initiatives that are to the benefit of everyone.

### CONGRATULATIONS AND GOD SPEED

#### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend a group of explorers from our Ninth Congressional District who are on the verge of an extraordinary accomplishment: becoming the first expeditionary group ever to traverse the length of the Indus River.

Led by D.S. Amjad Hussain, professor of surgery at the Medical College of Ohio and a writer and photographer, this expeditionary team last year reached the headwaters of the Indus River in the Kailas Mountain range in western Tibet.

This year, the group plans to complete the Ladakh segment of their expedition and will then become the only expedition in history to have covered the entire length of the Indus River.

Other members of the expedition team from Toledo included: Qarie Hussain, a student at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, England; Monie Hussain, a student at the University of Michigan; and, James Adray, a practicing attorney, along with his son, Sam, a high school student. The team was privileged to carry the flags of the United States, Pakistan, and the prestigious Explorers Club on their expedition.

The Indus, one of the largest rivers in the world, arises in Tibet and winds 2,400 miles through Tibet, India, and Pakistan before emptying into the Arabian Sea near Karachi. It carries twice the annual flow of the Nile and three times that of the Tigris and Euphrates combined. Like those other great rivers, the Indus also cradled a glorious civilization along its banks as long as 5,000 years ago.

From their base camp, the expedition team traveled on foot and by yak to reach the river's source. Despite mountain sickness due to the extremely high altitudes, the team also endured a blizzard while crossing the 18,500-foot Tseti Lachen pass. They also had to cross numerous rivers swollen with late summer rains while traveling on yaks.

The team offered prayers of thanksgiving when they arrived at Senge Kabob, 17,000 feet above sea level, a sacred site for Buddhists. Only two previous visits to this sacred site have been recorded.

The team now has four difficult expeditions behind them, including a photography trip on or along the Indus and its surroundings and a 2,000-mile trek in 1994 through the length of Pakistan. After completing the Ladakh segment later this year, the group will earn its place in the history books.

Congratulations and Godspeed.

#### TEAM INDUS

Team Indus is a series of Indus river expeditions designed to study and photograph the river and its inhabitants along its entire length. In 1987 the team travelled on rafts from Attock in the north to Karachi on the Arabian Sea in the south for a distance of 1400 miles. During that expedition the team also carried out depth survey of the river for Planning Commission of the Government of Pakistan.

During the second expedition in 1990, the team trekked the river from Jaglot (near Gilgit) to Tarbela for a distance of 400 miles, part of it along the north-south Silk Route, now the Karakoram Highway.

In 1994, the team trekked the remaining part of the river in Pakistan from the line of control in Baltistan to Jaglot for a distance of 170 miles. On that expedition the team carried the coveted flag of the Explorers Club.

The team explored the headwaters of the river (called Senge Kabob or the mouth of the lion in Tibetan) in the Kailas mountain ranges in Western Tibet in July-August, 1996. The team covered the river close to the point where it enters Ladakh, India. On this expedition the team also carried the flag of the Explorers club.

Team Indus V, scheduled for 1997-98, will cover the remaining 200 miles of the river in Ladakh.

The team has already achieved a landmark in covering the Indus River in its entirety in Pakistan and trekking to the headwaters of the river in Tibet. With the completion of the segment in Ladakh, Team Indus would be the first in history to have accomplished trekking and photographing the entire 2400 miles of the Indus.

Team Indus I, Attock to Karachi, December 1987. S. Amjad Hussain, Maj. Syed Azam, S. Waqaar Hussain, Syed Azhar Ali Shah, S. Sardar Hussain, Najamuddin, Tony Glinke, Bahu S. Shaikh, Shehzad Nazir, Nasim Zafar Iqbal, and Ron Euton.

Team Indus II, Jaglot To Tarbela, July 1990. S. Amjad Hussain, Maj. Syed Azam, James Adray, S. Waqaar Hussain, S. Osman Hussain, and Syed Azhar Ali Shah.

Team Indus III, Line of Control to Jaglot, August 1994. S. Amjad Hussain, Lt. Col. Syed Azam, S. Waqaar Hussain, S. Osman Hussain, and Syed Azhar Ali Shah.

Team Indus IV, Headwaters of Indus to near the Ladakh border, July-August 1996. S. Amjad Hussain, Syed Azhar Ali Shah, S. Waqaar Hussain, S. Osman Hussain, James Adray, and Sam Adray.

#### ARTICLES AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS ABOUT TEAM INDUS EXPEDITIONS

Articles by S. Amjad Hussain:

1. Adventure on the Indus, Toledo Magazine, April 9, 1988. (Cover Story).
2. People of Indus, Toledo Magazine, April 9, 1988.
3. The Lost Civilization of the Indus, Toledo Magazine, May 28, 1988 (Cover Story).
4. Adventure on the Indus, HUMSAFAR, November/December, 1988. (Cover Story).
5. My 1400 Mile Journey Through 5000 Years of History, Medical Economics, February 6, 1989.
6. The Mound of the Dead, HUMSAFAR, May/June, 1990.
7. A Day in the Life of Indus Valley Inhabitants, HUMSAFAR, July/August, 1990. (Cover Story).
8. A Journey to the roof of the World, Toledo Magazine, January 20, 1991. (Cover Story).
9. The People of the Hindu Kush Mountains, Toledo Magazine, January 20, 1991.

10. A Journey on the Roof of the World, The Explorers Journal, Summer 1992. (Cover Story).

11. Pilgrimage Turns Dream into Reality, Sunday Blade, Op-Ed section. September 8, 1996. (Column).

By Steve Pollick, Outdoors Editor, The Blade:

12. Toledo Surgeon Operates as River Explorer, Sunday Blade, July 7, 1996.

Television Programs:

1. Pakistan Television, Islamabad, Pakistan. "INDUS RIVER EXPEDITION 1987" (1/2 hour interview). January 1988.

2. Pakistan Television, Peshawar, Pakistan. "TEAM INDUS EXPEDITIONS" (1/2 hour interview). April 15, 1995.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE QUOGUE LIBRARY ON THE CELEBRATION OF ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Quogue Library, a haven of literature in the small south shore Long Island village of Quogue, that is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year.

From modest beginnings as a single shelf of books in the local general store, the Quogue Library has grown to become a cornerstone of this tight-knit, seaside village. Save our houses of worship, there is no more important community pillar than libraries, these wondrous storehouses of tales of Biblical heroes, historical figures, corruptible rogues, and honest men and women who achieved greatness in their lifetimes. The village of Quogue would be a poorer place, indeed, had its founders not had the foresight to build their library 100 years ago.

The effort to create a local library started in 1897 with 20 local women of the Quogue Library Association, each of whom donated \$1 and a book. Soon they had collected 200 more books, that they shelved at Jessups General Store using just record book and a pencil on a string to allow library patrons to check books out themselves in an era when the honor system prevailed.

In just 1 year the library's burgeoning collection could not be contained on Jessup's shelves. Thankfully, local benefactor Abram S. Post and his family donated the property and funds needed to construct a library building. In the summer of 1897, the new library opened with its collection of 500 works. Described at the time as "a neat wooden structure of much beauty," the library was introduced to the Quogue community at a July 29 reception attended by many in the village. On the front lawn of the library lay a large anchor that came from the ship *Nahum Chapin*, which went down with all hands in January 1897. The anchor was a gift from library patron Selden Hallock of Quogue.

Through its first 60 years, the small library served the Quogue community well, charging its members just \$3 annual fees and relying on the generosity of patrons. Unable to contain its growing collection anymore, on July 8, 1978, the library dedicated the Mary Sage Williams Room, in honor of the woman who

served as library president for 11 years. At the same time, office space was added for the Quogue Historical Society, whose 1822 Schoolhouse Museum occupies the same property.

Few in the Quogue community have been better served than the children who have found adventure, world travel, romance, and history among the stacks of books at the local library. For the past 100 years, the Quogue Library has opened a vast world of knowledge to the youth of this small east end village, instilling in them a lifelong love for literature and learning.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Quogue Library on its 100th anniversary. With the grace of God, I am certain our great-grandchildren will celebrate the Quogue Library's bicentennial in another 100 years. Congratulations.

TRIBUTE TO CATHERINE M.  
MARINO

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of a highly respected, singularly effective, and most popular educator, Catherine M. Marino. Cathy Marino is retiring this June as principal of the Henrietta Hawes Elementary School in Ridgewood, NJ, after a long and distinguished career as a highly respected and beloved teacher, spanning three decades.

Cathy Marino, one of my closest and dearest personal friends, is a dedicated and caring educator who has committed her life to helping young people and truly has the best interests of children at heart. She has been in the forefront of innovation and progress, improving the standards of public education at every turn. As a former teacher myself, I can tell you she has always put the individualized social and educational needs of each student first. She has been at the cutting edge of educational innovation and is truly "a teacher for all seasons." She always put children first.

Cathy's career began as a teacher of mentally retarded children at Travis Air Force Base in California, immediately after her graduation from Russell Sage College in Troy, NY, with a bachelor's degree in elementary education. She later worked with blind, deaf, and physically handicapped children in Colorado before returning to the East Coast in 1970, as a special education teacher in Saratoga, NY.

Cathy came to New Jersey in 1972, as a resource room teacher at Tenakill Elementary School in Closter. She served at Tenafly Middle School as a special education teacher before joining the Ridgewood school system in 1974, as a first grade teacher at Hawes Elementary.

Cathy taught first grade until 1977, when she switched to kindergarten and split her time between the Hawes, Glen, and Willard elementary schools. In September 1996, she returned to Hawes Elementary School as principal.

As principal, Cathy has been responsible for supervision of planning, development imple-

mentation, and evaluation of all school programs and activities under a site-based management structure. She supervised 42 certificated and 8 non-certificated staff members, provided leadership for staff development and community relations, prepared and implemented budgets, led efforts to accomplish school and district goals, and supervised monitoring of students' social, emotional, and academic progress.

In addition, she has worked as an adjunct professor at William Paterson College and as a consultant on educational videos for young children.

Cathy's commitment cannot be fully conveyed by her employment history alone, however. To begin with, she believes strongly that learning never ends and has constantly worked to extend her own education. In addition to her bachelor of arts degree in elementary education from Russell Sage College, she holds a master's degree in learning disabilities from Fairleigh Dickinson University, where she graduated summa cum laude. She has taken graduate courses at William Paterson College, Syracuse University, the University of Auckland and Adelphi University. She has attended lectures, workshops and other special programs at Harvard and Yale universities.

Recognizing the need to prepare others to carry on after her retirement, Cathy has been active in sharing her knowledge with fellow and future educators through a variety of forums. For more than a dozen years, she has served on panels at the annual Renaissance Weekend Program in Hilton Head, SC, including the landmark "A Nation at Risk" panel with president Clinton. She has spoken at Columbia University, the State University of New York, and before the New Jersey Kindergarten Teachers Association, to name a few. She has led countless staff development programs in the Ridgewood school system and in other school systems as well. She is the author of *The Wonderful World of Kindergarten: A Handbook for Parents and Connections, Problem Solving and Thinking Skills for Young Children*.

Cathy has been the recipient of a large number of awards and honors, including the Governor's Award for Outstanding Teachers. She was chosen as a member of the President's National Teachers Advisory Council during the Reagan administration.

Throughout her years of innovative teaching, Cathy was always looking ahead to keep education contemporary and relevant to the current needs of families and the community—she was a true pioneer.

Recognizing the changing responsibilities that challenged working families and putting her knowledge of the developmental needs of children to use, Cathy in 1982 founded New Jersey's first child care program for infants and toddlers. In partnership with Valley Hospital, this school-based program was open to workers in the local community. Cathy staffed the facility with highly qualified personnel trained to serve the needs of children from the earliest months of life. This was not merely "custodial" child care. This was an early childhood education center before most communities were aware of these innovational needs and long before the Federal Government adopted Early Start as an adjunct to the

much-heralded and well-established Head Start.

Recently, extensive documentation has been advanced by the National Institute of Mental Health and other research centers that proves the importance of proper care and development during early childhood. Proper nurturing during the first few months can improve IQ and academic performance later, for example. Positive playtime activities lead to an improved ability to make friends and function socially as an adult.

So you can see why I call Cathy not only a role model for American educators but "an educator for all seasons."

Cathy and her husband, Ben, make their home in Ridgewood. They have a loving and close-knit family that includes their children, Michael, Christopher, and Stephen, and grandchildren, Mitchell and Katherine.

Members of the Ridgewood school system staff, members of the community and countless former students and their parents all have fond memories and are deeply indebted to the dedication of this outstanding educator. I wish her much-deserved health and happiness in her retirement. But, knowing Cathy's inquiring mind and sense of dedication to children, I doubt that this will be a true retirement. I am certain she will continue to find ways to serve children and make our world a better place for all.

STATEMENT OF THE HON. EARL  
POMEROY ON HOUSE CONCURRENT  
RESOLUTION 84

HON. JOHN R. KASICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting the views of Representative EARL POMEROY for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Representative POMEROY submitted his views in a timely manner and in accordance with the provisions of House Rule XI, clause 2(l)(5). Unfortunately, the Government Printing Office inadvertently omitted his name from the views that he submitted, which were printed on page 123 of House Report 105-100, the report to accompany House Concurrent Resolution 84. To remedy this oversight, the views of Representative POMEROY are submitted for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE HONORABLE EARL POMEROY FISCAL YEAR  
1998 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESOLUTION  
ADDITIONAL VIEWS—MAY 17, 1997

I want to commend the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee for their outstanding efforts in forging this bipartisan balanced budget agreement. I am pleased to support this agreement that balances the federal budget in five years while protecting important national priorities including the education of our children and quality health care for our senior citizens. Importantly, the agreement also provides tax relief for middle income working families.

While I support this budget resolution, I am seriously concerned about the lack of funding allocated to the discretionary account for agriculture, function 350. The resolution assumes a cut of \$1.4 billion below a freeze for agriculture over the next five



years. Without adjusting for inflation, agriculture spending will be \$400 million lower in 2002 than in 1997. In real dollar terms, discretionary funds for agriculture will be cut by more than 22 percent under this budget agreement. Unfortunately, several additional factors will constrain agriculture investment even further.

In 1994, Congress enacted sweeping reforms of the federal crop insurance program by providing catastrophic crop failure coverage to all producers and deleting the authority for congressional provision of ad hoc disaster assistance. As part of this crop insurance agreement, the federal reimbursement to private companies for the sales and service of crop insurance was to be provided for three years from the crop insurance fund, a mandatory expenditure account in the federal budget. Previously, half of the reimbursement had been provided in the agriculture appropriations bill as a discretionary expenditure.

Under the 1994 agreement, provision of the traditionally discretionary half of the delivery cost reimbursement was to be resumed by the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee in the 1998 appropriations bill. The problem we now face is that the Congressional Budget Office baseline contains no projection for this delivery cost reimbursement because it was not provided in the 1997 appropriations act.

The Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee is further burdened in 1998 with requirements to offset \$350 million of expenditures in the food stamp program that was displaced by prior enactment of last year's welfare reform bill. In addition, there is an expectation that \$375 million more will be required for the WIC program.

Adding together the \$350 million for food stamps, \$375 million for WIC and \$200 million needed to provide the sales and service of crop insurance, the Agriculture Subcommittee is expected to be \$900 million over their 1997 allocation, which would be the basis for establishing the 1998 allocation. To reflect the 1994 crop insurance agreement, the discretionary expenditure in function 350 would have to be increased by \$200 million in FY98 and by \$1.1 billion through FY02.

Agriculture programs have already been reduced more than any other function of government. I would like to remind my colleagues that American agriculture provides this nation with the safest, most abundant, and most affordable food supply in the world. In addition, agriculture exports contribute more toward a positive trade balance than any other sector of the economy. It is vitally important that we not abandon federal investment in agriculture research, trade and other programs to the detriment of American farmers, consumers and our national economy.

#### A GREAT PLACE TO CALL HOME

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my congratulations to the residents of a beautiful municipality, the Village of Pinecrest, for its first successful year of incorporation. Over a year ago, on March 12, 1996, the Village of Pinecrest became the 29th municipality of Dade County.

As a result of this anniversary, the Village of Pinecrest is celebrating many firsts this year, including the first anniversary of its first mayor, Mayor Evelyn Greer, and the first meeting of the Pinecrest Village Council. The council members include Cindie Blanck, Barry Blaxberg, Leslie Bowe, and Robert Hingston. In addition, the citizens of the Village of Pinecrest recently inaugurated the Village Hall of Pinecrest.

I was pleased to be a participant in the Founders Day Parade of the Village of Pinecrest on March 15 of this year where I witnessed the pride of the residents of the village, as well as the unity and cooperation that they possess as a community.

My sincerest and deepest congratulations to the Village of Pinecrest, its mayor, village council, and most of all, its residents, for making the village a great place for many to call home.

#### H.R. 531—A BILL TO AMEND THE GENERATION-SKIPPING TRANSFER TAX LAW

### HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. MATSUI and I, introduced H.R. 531 on February 4, 1997. The legislation will add two amendments to the generation-skipping tax [GSTT] law which we believe were unintentionally omitted by Congress at the time the original provisions were enacted. The changes recommended by H.R. 531 were adopted by Congress as section 11074 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 which was eventually vetoed by the President. The legislation concentrates on the "predeceased parent exclusion" of the GSTT law, which provides that GST tax is not applied to direct gifts or bequests made by a grandparent to a grandchild where the grandchild's parent—the transferor's child—is deceased at the time of the transfer. When this situation occurs, there is no generation-skipping, since the child—grandchild's parent—is dead; therefore, it is not appropriate to add GST tax on top of ordinary estate or gift taxes, and the predeceased parent exclusion properly excludes such transfers from the GST tax.

Our bill would expand the predeceased parent exclusion to apply to gifts by persons without lineal descendants and to trust gifts.

First, gifts or bequests by a childless individual to collateral descendants would be treated as the same as transfers by persons with lineal descendants. Accordingly, the exclusion would be extended to apply to transfers made by a childless individual to his or her grandniece and grandnephew in the situation where the individuals siblings and nieces and nephews are all deceased at the time of transfer.

Second, the bill applies the predeceased parent exclusion to transfers made through a trust. Under current law, the predeceased parent exclusion is limited, unintentionally, we believe, to direct gifts and bequests, and does not apply to trusts gifts even if the parent of

the receiving beneficiary was deceased at all relevant times. In addition to other trusts, this provision particularly affects certain charitable trusts where the charity would have an interest for a period of years before distributing property to the individual beneficiaries. In the situation where the beneficiary's parent is dead, and was dead when the trust was created, there is certainly no generation skipping involved which would justify the levy of an additional tax. It is important to note that these trusts are significant sources of financial support for many charities, and should not be discouraged, unintentionally, where not necessary for the policy of underlying tax provisions. The bill would remove this obstacle.

The terminations, distributions, and transfers to which this bill would apply are those occurring on or after the date of enactment, which would be generation-skipping transfers as defined in section 2611 of the Internal Revenue Code and subject to the GST tax, except for the application of the predeceased parent exclusion as amended by this legislation.

The proposed legislation has substantial support from charities, both large and small, and of all types, such as: social services providers, museums, libraries, hospitals, and universities, from around the country. We urge our colleagues to join us in support of this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO 1997 HONOREES OF BLACK WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT

### HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, we often hear the complaint that people just don't care anymore; that the "I've got mine, you get yours" mentality permeates all segments of our society. People who say that, obviously, haven't crossed the path of Black Women of Achievement. This volunteer, professional women's organization has spent 14 years quietly working to raise funds to support the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and honor black women for outstanding achievements and significant contributions to their communities. The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund is an organization that uses the law to pry open the doors of opportunity for African-Americans, other people of color, women, and the poor.

BWA has been on a mission, and it has succeeded over and over and over. In just the last 3 years, the organization has raised over \$500,000 for LDF. In addition, some 200 African-American women have been honored at its annual fund raising luncheons.

On June 20, 1997, BWA will honor 16 extraordinary African-Americans. It is my pleasure to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, this tribute to Black Women of Achievement and its 1997 honorees. They represent the best of America. I commend them for their tenacity, determination, and spirit. They are blazing a trail that gives future generations hope for a world of equality, fairness, and justice.

The 1997 honorees are: actress/minister Della Reese; actress JoMarie Payton-Noble;

renowned entrepreneur-artist Synthia Saint James; Rachel Marie Burgess, division chief, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department; Adrienne Y. Crowe, regional senior vice president, Bank of America; Shirley Douglas, vice president, business development, Bechtel Infrastructure Corp.; Sheila Frazier, producer, Black Entertainment Television; Angela Gibson, public affairs director, Pacific Telesis; Carolyn L. Green, director of government and public affairs, Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corp.; Rae Franklin James, executive officer, customer relations and communications, Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority; Jacqueline E. Massey, administrator, network design, GTE; Iris Stevenson, teacher/director, Crenshaw High School Elite Choir; Debra J. Williams, program manager, Southern California Edison; Rhonda Windham, general manager, LA Sparks; and Della Walton York, district sales manager, AVON.

BWA also pays special recognition to the outstanding achievements of others who support the goals of the organization and their communities. Special recognition has gone to such notables as actor-activist Ossie Davis and veteran news anchor Pat Harvey. The 1997 special recognition award will go to John W. Mack, president of the Los Angeles Urban League.

The 1997 luncheon will be opened with an invocation by Rev. Dr. O.C. Smith, City of Angeles Church of Religious Science.

BWA Committee members are: Beverly Whitaker, 1997 chair, Occidental Petroleum Corp.; Betty A. Johnson, 1997 cochair, Department of Water & Power; Pat Johnson, 1997 cochair, Health Point Services of America; Josephine Alexander, Chi Eta Phi; Berlinda Fontenot-Jamerson, Pacific Enterprises/The Gas Co.; Carolyn J. Fowler, AT&T; Angela Gibson, Pacific Telesis; Jackie Hempstead, Bank of America; Karen (Kay) Hixson, Karen Hixson & Associates; Beverly A. King, King & Wright Consulting; Doris LaCour; Office, Supervisor Yvonne Brathwaite Burke; Jackie Massey, GTE; Gloria Pualani, Northrop Grumman; Natalie L. Sanders, M.D., Association of Black Women Physicians; Rose Mary Spriggs, consultant; Sylvia Swiley, M.D., Kaiser Permanente; Pat Watts, Edison International/retired; and Linda Young, public relations consultant.

#### REGARDING THE ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT

**HON. JIM SAXTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced the Asian Elephant Conservation Act which would set up a special elephant fund for the Interior Department to administer and would authorize \$5 million annually over the next 5 fiscal years to be spent on Asian elephant conservation.

At an educational event held yesterday on the Capitol Grounds, I was able to share with other Members all the majesty and wonder of the Asian elephant. It was evident that these creatures are formidable, and one would think

they are invincible. Sadly they are not. Indeed, the Asian elephant is in grave danger of extinction. And that is why the United States, as a world leader in conservation, must step forward and assist in Asian elephant conservation.

Unlike the African elephant whose recent decline has been caused by the dramatic large-scale poaching for ivory, the Asian elephant is faced with more diffuse threats. The increasing pressures of human population growth, along with the necessary changes in land use, has caused habitat destruction that now has elephants and people in direct competition for resources.

Because of incremental habitat loss and degradation, Asian elephant populations are highly fragmented. Drastic fragmentation has increased chances of extinction to each fragmented population. Our hope is that this bill will reverse this trend.

For the record, I am including statements on the Asian elephant by Dr. Raman Sukumar, chairman of the IUCN/SSC Asian Elephant Specialist Group; Mr. Douglas H. Chadwick, a wildlife biologist, and author of "The Fate of the Elephant"; Ms. Ginette Hemley, director of international wildlife policy for the World Wildlife Fund; Dr. Mary Pearl, executive director of the Wildlife Preservation Trust International, Inc.; Dr. Chris Wemmer, associate director for conservation and research at the Smithsonian Institution; and Ms. Shanthini Dawson, wildlife ecologist and steering committee member on the IUCN Species Survival Commission.

#### THE ASIAN ELEPHANT—AN APPEAL TO SAVE A FLAGSHIP IN DISTRESS

(By Dr. Raman Sukumar—Chairman, IUCN/SSC Asian Elephant Specialist Group, and Author of "Elephant Days & Nights," 1994)

The Asian elephant has enjoyed an intimate relationship with people for over 4000 years. It has carried our heaviest burdens, and transported us across the widest rivers and over the steepest mountains. Kings have used the elephant as a machine of war and an ambassador of peace. It has been worshipped by Hindus in the form of Ganesha, the elephant-headed god, while the Buddha himself is considered to be the reincarnation of a sacred white elephant. No other relationship between man and beast equals the splendor of the elephant-human relationship.

More important, the elephant is a keystone species across the tropical forests of South and Southeast Asia, arguably one of the biologically most diverse regions in the world. The elephant is thus the ultimate flagship for conserving the biodiversity of the Asian region.

Yet, ironically the Asian elephant faces a crisis that is largely hidden from the international community. Its population in the wild is under 50,000 individuals, perhaps as few as 35,000, a level which is less than 10% of that of its more publicized African cousin. Its range once stretched widely from the Tigris-Euphrates basin in West Asia through the Indian sub-continent eastward up to the Yangtze River and beyond in China. Today, it has been wiped out entirely from West Asia and has virtually disappeared from China. In 13 Asian countries the elephant is found, with few exceptions, as a series of small populations, isolated from each other through habitat fragmentation or even low density.

Fewer than 10 populations, 6 of them of India, have over 1000 elephants. The rest

have much fewer numbers, often less than 100 or 50 individuals each.

The reasons for the decline of this Asian giant are many. Historically, the elephant has been captured in large numbers for taming and use by man. During the past century alone up to 100,000 elephants have been captured in Asia. Most countries have stopped capturing elephants now, but some illegal capturing still continues in Southeast Asia. The most serious threat faced by the elephant is the loss of habitat through clearing of tropical forest for traditional and commercial agriculture, and developmental projects. Whether it be rubber and oil plantations in Malaysia and Indonesia, tea and coffee plantations in India, sugar cane in Sri Lanka or shifting agriculture in Indo-China, the result is practically the same—a loss of space for elephants. Added to this developmental projects—roads, railway lines, dams, mines, and industries—burgeoning across Asia threaten to further fragment the elephants' habitat. Elephant-human conflict is increasing in many regions. Crops are trampled and eaten by elephants, and several hundred people killed each year. The traditional tolerance of farmers towards the elephant is disappearing in a world undergoing a rapid socio-economic transformation.

Equally alarming today is the wave of ivory poaching sweeping across Asia, to feed the demand from the rich East Asian countries. India has been hit hard by the lust for white gold, and so have many other countries. As the number of male elephants with tusks declines, the sex ratios become more unequal, genetic variation is lost, and the health of populations threatened.

Seventeen years ago, I began my tryst with this magnificent animal, a symbol of what my country stands for and has to offer to the world. During this short time I have witnessed the elephant decline rapidly in Thailand and Indo-China, lose its traditional migratory routes in India, and killed for its ivory. I have also been privileged to watch the elephant lead its natural life, courting, giving birth, feeding, playing, bathing and enjoying life in general. This tryst with the elephant is a passion and an addiction, which one does not have to apologize for. Just as we cannot imagine an India without the Himalaya, the Ganges or the Taj Mahal, I cannot imagine an India without the elephant. I am sure that many from my neighboring Asian countries would feel the same about the elephant.

I make this appeal to friends of the elephant in the United States to join hands with us to save one of the most magnificent of our fellow creatures on earth. Surely, the trumpet of the elephant should continue to echo through the hills and forests of Asia in the decades and centuries to come.

#### STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS H. CHADWICK, WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST AND AUTHOR OF "THE FATE OF THE ELEPHANT," SUPPORTING THE ASIAN CONSERVATION ACT

Elephants are one of those animals by which we define the grandeur of creation. No larger life forms walk our earth, and precious few are more intelligent—or more emotional. Elephants live 60 to 70 years, learning and storing knowledge the entire time. They maintain close, complex bonds with other family members throughout that human-length span. They are also intimately tied to the cultures of many nations. And now they are in danger of disappearing. The question is whether or not there is still room for giants among us. On my own behalf, and for the sake of people everywhere, including



generations yet to come, I urge you to answer Yes by making the Elephant Conservation act part of the species's life support system.

The American public and Congress have worked hard to reverse the decline of African elephants, *Loxodonta africana*. And the effort has succeeded in many respects, helping boost the population to more than half a million. In the meantime, however, Asian elephants, *Elephas maximus*, have declined to one-tenth that number. Where they once inhabited a range that swept from southern China to the Middle East, they find themselves confined to fragments of countryside too small and scattered to guarantee survival. I have seen three-legged elephants whose last homeland was laced with explosive mines, elephants whose trunk had been claimed by snares, and elephants patterned by bullet scars and acid hurled at them by angry farmers.

Others have probably pointed out to you the value of Asian elephants as an umbrella species. That is, by safeguarding forest tracts large enough to sustain these giants, we ensure sufficient habitat for countless smaller fauna from tigers and sloth bears to peacocks and emerald doves. But elephants are more than just part of the extraordinary variety of plants and animals found in Asia's tropical forests. Elephants are one of the main reasons that genetic bounty is there in the first place with the potential to provide humanity with new sources of food, fiber, and pharmaceutical products.

You see, elephants distribute the seeds of perhaps one-third of all tropical trees. In some cases, elephants are the only known agents of dispersal. Plants germinate in elephant dung at twice the rate found in ordinary forest soil. Through their grazing and trampling, elephants create openings dominated by monocots—grasses and certain starchy herbs—throughout dense woodlands. Those patches in turn host a special array of animals from insects to Asian rhinos. Used wisely, the same forests essential to elephant survival already provide a perpetual source of raw materials, food, and traditional medicines for local people. Those woodlands also absorb and slowly release a reliable supply of good water. Deforested, the landscape offers rapid runoff followed by drought and withered crops instead.

To save Asian elephants is to save one of the principal shapers of biological diversity. To maintain Asian elephant habitat is to maintain the resources that enrich human communities over the long run. To pass an Asian Elephant Conservation Act would be one of the most foresighted and yet practical, cost-effective things we could do for the benefit of Americans, people throughout Asia, and the world we all share. Thank you for taking the time to listen.

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND,  
Washington, DC, May 23, 1997.

On behalf of World Wildlife Fund and its 1.2 million members in the United States, I am writing to enlist your support for one of the world's most endangered large mammals—the Asian elephant.

Few species capture the public's imagination as do elephants. And few species are as intimately tied to the cultures of so many nations. Yet the Asian elephant faces extinction in the wild today. The combined impact of habitat loss, poaching for ivory, meat, and hides, and increasing conflicts with people threaten the species' survival in the next century. With a total wild population of 35,000 to 50,000, the Asian elephant (*Elephas*

*maximus*) numbers less than one-tenth of its African counterpart. Although the Asian elephant did not suffer the ravages of excess poaching that reduced African elephant numbers by half in the 1980s, the erosion of its habitat over the past century has fragmented populations to the point that fewer than ten populations comprising more than 1,000 individuals are left throughout the species' range, greatly diminishing long-term viability.

The Asian elephant urgently needs your help. Securing its survival requires stronger protection measures for remaining herds in the 13 countries where the species lives, establishing corridors and linkages between existing forest reserves to allow for natural migration, stopping illegal killing for ivory, and integrating protection measures with the development needs of local people. Addressing these broad needs requires financial and technical assistance from the international conservation community.

Congress has shown important global leadership in protecting endangered species such as the African elephant, rhinos, and tigers, through landmark legislation that has provided modest yet critically-needed financial support for conservation projects. We now call on Congress to extend that leadership to the Asian elephant by enacting the Asian Elephant Conservation Act. Representatives JIM SAXTON and NEIL ABERCROMBIE plan to introduce this legislation on June 4. We ask you to consider cosponsoring this important legislation as an emergency response to helping one of the world's most endangered species.

Living in the world's most densely populated region presents daunting challenges for the Asian elephant. But because elephant herds range over such large areas, protection is more difficult than for tigers and other imperiled species. At the same time, protection measures for the Asian elephant provide broad benefits for countless other species that share its habitat. The Asian elephant is not only ecologically significant as a keystone species in Asia's tropical forests, it is truly a flagship for conservation of the region's tremendous biological diversity.

As the world's largest wildlife conservation organization, WWF is committed to helping save the Asian elephant through projects in Thailand, Vietnam, China, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Bhutan, Nepal, and Malaysia. We look forward to working with Congress and the U.S. government to further these conservation activities. Passage of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act is one important and practical step toward securing the future of this magnificent species for generations to come.

Sincerely,

GINETTE HEMLEY,  
DIRECTOR,  
International Wildlife Policy.

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST  
INTERNATIONAL, INC.

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST INTERNATIONAL SUPPORTS THE ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT OF 1997

The worldwide population of Asian elephants is down to around 50,000 animals, isolated in small pockets in India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Vietnam. The Chinese population is dying out. Up to one-third of remaining elephants live in captivity.

The endangered status of Asian elephants is poignant, because for thousands of years, they have lived in close association with hu-

mans, as an integral part of religions and cultures. In the United States, working and zoo Asian elephants have inspired awe, respect, and affection for generations.

WPTI, in cooperation with the India-based Asian Elephant Conservation Centre and the Asian Elephant Specialist Group of the World Conservation Union, has adopted a program to ensure the survival of this species. We have begun surveys in habitat nations, preparations of national plans for elephant conservation in each country, work towards resolution of human-elephant conflicts in agricultural areas, and management strategies for the captive population of elephants for the species' conservation. We are training veterinarians, elephant care givers, and wildlife officials in wild elephant health care.

We have the professionals in place and ready to work, but financial resources to accomplish the important task of rescuing elephants are stretched very thin. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has sponsored surveys, and the Liz Claiborne Art Ortenberg Foundation has underwritten the costs of finding some solutions to elephant-human conflicts over agricultural lands. Our many members from all over the United States have pitched in with their contributions. But the small amount from private sources cannot address the overwhelming and urgent need. The Asian Elephant Conservation Act will provide the additional assistance that those of us working to save the elephant need to ensure their survival.—Mary C. Pearl, Ph.D., Executive Director, May 1997.

CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH CENTER,  
Front Royal, VA, May 9, 1997.

HON. JIM SAXTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SAXTON: We understand that you are preparing legislation designed to ensure the conservation of the Asian Elephant.

Beginning in the late 1960's the National Zoo undertook several field studies in Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) which resulted in the first ecological information of its kind. Since the early 1980s, the National Zoo's Conservation & Research Center has pursued several collaborative initiatives on Asian Elephants with the assistance of the USAID's Program in Science and Technology Cooperation. Some of these projects have aimed at getting a better understanding of the man-domestic elephant relationship, while others attempt to find solutions to the human-elephant conflict. We have trained local wildlife officers how to survey elephant populations, and have examined the population genetics throughout the geographic range. We are currently using satellite telemetry to evaluate the success of translocating crop-raiding elephants to protected areas in Malaysia. In India's southern state of Kerala, we just initiated a study to examine the economics of rural elephants. We have also been seeking funds to complete a study of stress levels in work elephants. In all of these projects we have worked closely with government agencies and non-governmental organizations in different elephant range countries.

No matter where one travels in wild Asia, the tenuous situation of wild elephants is apparent to the critical observer. Relentless human population growth and timber exploitation have fragmented and degraded most forested areas. Ironically, the loss of these

vast green spaces will ultimately have dire consequences for people too. The immediate result is competition with people for the same forest and agricultural resources. The reverence with which rural people held elephants in the past to suffice to overcome these conflicts. Human life and livelihood are in danger, and elephant populations are in retreat. Many populations are simply doomed, but large areas can be conserved for the benefit of elephants, wildlife, and people who rely upon ecosystem services such as watersheds, and forest products, etc.

The legislation you are sponsoring is likely to generate public awareness and much needed funds which could be used to solve the recurrent management problems in the conflict areas. Great strides could be made towards the conservation of this magnificent animal on the Asian continent.

We very much hope you are successful in pursuing this legislation and encourage you in your efforts. Please feel free to contact us at any time for any information you may need in putting the bill together.

Respectfully,

CHRIS WEMMER, Ph.D.,  
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR  
CONSERVATION.

HANOI, VIETNAM,  
May 3, 1997.

Hon. DON YOUNG,  
Chairman, Resources Committee, U.S. House of  
Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you in my capacity as a member of the Steering Committee of IUCN's Species Survival Commission (SSC). The SSC is one of six volunteer Commissions with IUCN—The World Conservation Union. The SSC's mission is "to conserve biological diversity by developing and executing programs to study, save, restore and manage wisely species and their habitats". The SSC is made up of over 100 Specialist Groups comprising more than 7,000 scientists, field researchers, natural resources managers, government officials and conservation leaders from almost every country in the world. This global network represents the single greatest source of scientific knowledge about species conservation in existence. At a regional and national level, the SSC provides advice to governments and NGOs about species conservation needs and helps in identifying priorities.

My own area of specialisation, deep concern and commitment is the conservation of the Asian elephant and its habitat. Over the last 10 years my work in south and south-east Asia has led me to see first hand the enormous problems being faced by this magnificent animal. The species is on the brink of extinction in a vast proportion of its range. This is primarily due to the increasing loss of tropical forests and competition for the remaining resources between growing human populations and elephants. This competition invariably leads to destruction of crops, homes and human lives by elephants wandering out of their limited forest homes, and enraged people retaliating by killing elephants.

We have heard and seen the dramatic decline in numbers of the African elephant in recent years. It is now on the road to recovery due to the tremendous international support given to its plight and the numerous conservation initiatives. The US Government through an Act of Congress has been very much a part of this support mechanism, which is highly commendable. I would urge that a similar initiative on behalf of the Asian elephant be considered by yourself and

your eminent colleagues at the Resources Committee. The challenges ahead for us in the field are overwhelming. In spite of the almost intractable problems, many national and international agencies have taken up the challenge and developed strategies to protect this mighty species and its habitat. The support and commitment of your committee to these and other initiatives would be invaluable to the conservation of the Asian elephant.

Yours faithfully,

SHANTHINI DAWSON,  
Wildlife Ecologist.

## COMMENDING READER'S DIGEST FOR HELPING PARENTS

### HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to commend Reader's Digest for the April 1997 article "How to Raise Drug-Free Kids." Authors Per Ola and Emily D'Aulaire focus on the vital role that parents play in preventing teenage drug use. I am encouraged by Reader's Digest's positive piece to help parents and encourage others in the media to follow suit.

The authors of the article point out that the love and guidance that parents show toward their children have a profound impact on their children's development and potential drug use. As children go through the normal stages of growth from infancy to adolescence, they develop relationships with their peers that are based on the early bonds that they have formed with their parents. To help prevent drug use, parents need to take an active role in their children's lives and establish strong bonds of love, dedication, and honesty.

Again, I commend Reader's Digest and authors Per Ola and Emily D'Aulaire and encourage others in the media to follow their example. I believe we should encourage parents toward positive solutions to help our kids.

#### A GOOD BEGINNING

(By Per Ola and Emily D'Aulaire)

When Lauri and Ted Allenbach of Redding, Conn., were married in 1975, they talked about how their kids should be raised. Ted, then 33, had grown up before the drug culture of the '60s. But Lauri, 25, had seen drugs all around her in high school. One girl, high on marijuana, was involved in a near-fatal auto accident. Another got pregnant while stoned on pot. A single evening of "experimentation" would alter her life forever. Together, Ted and Lauri made a commitment to do whatever it took to raise their children to be drug-free.

Early Steps. A parent's actions even before a child's birth are critical to helping that child stay off drugs in later years. Drugs, including nicotine and alcohol, can cross the placental barrier and damage a fetus as early as three weeks after conception. And some research suggests that babies born to addicted mothers may be at higher risk of addiction later in their lives.

In addition, experts agree that loving attention is important in developing lifelong self-worth—and that lack of self-worth is a major reason for drug use. Long before your children are ready for school, establish family guidelines for behavior: honesty, fairness, respect for others and for the law.

First Lessons. As soon as they're old enough to understand, teach your children that some products found around the house, including household cleaners, aerosols and medicines, can be poisonous.

As an adult, Ted Allenbach learned he had diabetes. As part of his treatment, he took prescription medication. He explained to his children—Danna, born in 1978, and Mark, born in 1981—that though the pills were good for him, they could be bad—for them. Drill it into your child: "Don't ever swallow anything new without talking to me first."

#### ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Children five to nine years old still learn mainly by experience. They can slide from fact to fantasy and back again without even realizing it. What they see, however, is very real to them.

Though teachers often achieve herolike status, it's what children encounter at home that counts the most.

"With young children, what's important is not what parents say but what they do," says Ruth-Ann Flynn, a grade-school teacher from Ridgefield, Conn. "If children see their parents drinking and smoking, they're more likely to follow that example."

Most experts agree that it is okay if your kids see you having an occasional drink. But if they see you using alcohol as a regular coping mechanism, it is not. Moreover, don't let your children be involved in your drinking by having them make you a cocktail or bring you a beer.

Good Choices. Now is when to begin teaching your children to make decisions on their own, and to impart "don't be a follower" lessons.

Says Flynn, "I try to make children understand that just because someone tells them to do something, that doesn't mean it's the right thing to do. If they're in doubt, they should ask someone they trust."

By the late elementary-school years many children know of classmates who have begun to smoke, drink or use drugs.

Sniffing Danger. Now is also when kids begin to encounter inhalants: pressurized aerosol products such as paints and cooking sprays or model glue. Kids inhale these volatile substances in order to experience a high. The fact that the momentary "buzz" can cause permanent brain damage, even death, doesn't occur to these youngsters.

One of the most important lessons parents can teach their children at this age is how to say no. Lauri Allenbach advised her kids to give reasons, such as: "I signed an agreement with my coach that I won't smoke or drink." If all else fails, she told Danna and Mark to make her the villain: "No way. My mom would kill me."

Escape Routes. Help kids stay away from places where they may be pressured to use illegal drugs. If there's a party, they should ask, "Who else is coming?" and "Will your parents be home?" As a last resort, tell your kids if they sense trouble brewing, just get out. Says Viola Nears, a mother of a youngster at an inner-city school, "I tell him if he smells pot in the bathroom at school, leave. Go to another bathroom fast."

Teach your children to be aware of how drugs and alcohol are promoted. Kids nearing their teens are increasingly tuned in to TV, movies and music that bombard them with images of drug and alcohol use. Donna Bell, a Wichita, Kan., coordinator of community participation for the Koch Crime Commission and mother of two drug-free children, kept tabs on what they were watching and listening to. "Just telling me they were going to the movies wasn't enough. My husband and I would ask what movie and check it out. It's work, but you've got to do it."



She also took advantage of "teaching moments." As she says, "If we were watching Saturday TV together and saw an anti-drug commercial, I'd use that as a jumping-off point. You can't start talking to your kids too soon—and as long as you're not badgering or threatening them, and you keep your message brief and upreaching, you can't do it too often."

How do you talk to your kids about drugs? Start anywhere, advises the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, a national coalition. Don't worry about how you kick off the discussion, and don't get discouraged if it seems your kids aren't listening. Make one thing crystal clear: you feel strongly that drugs are dangerous, and you do not want your child to use them.

#### MIDDLE-SCHOOL MANIA

This is probably the most vulnerable period in a child's life, a time when peer pressure hits with a vengeance. Their hair gets longer or maybe disappears. Their clothes are bizarre, their music funky. Hormones bubbling, kids this age are curious about everything—and willing to try just about anything that makes them look cool.

"This is a vital time for parents to keep all lines of communication open," stresses Caitlin Sims, science teacher and head of the after-school drug program at Usher Middle School in Atlanta. "Too often parents relax their guard, thinking the kids are on their own now. But rushing them into freedom is a recipe for disaster."

Sims advises parents to think of the first year of middle school as a new kindergarten. "There're starting over, suddenly thrown in with older, more sophisticated students," she explains. "Check their book bags. Ask to see their homework. Let them earn their new middle-school responsibility."

Facts, Not Fear. Sims and other educators believe that if kids this age are going to resist the peer pressure and temptations around them, they need to be armed with information—not scare tactics.

"Many messages kids hear are designed to frighten them," notes Lauri Allenbach. "If you drink, you'll become an alcoholic; anyone who does drugs is bad." Then, guess what? They see a friend smoking a little pot at parties, and she's still getting A's. They see a basketball player take a drink, and he's still playing well. The contradiction makes them question the whole message."

One teen reported coming home after having smoked some pot at a party. "My parents were like, 'You're going to be a drug addict and die.' They didn't have a clue about drugs." Without intending to do so, his parents had closed the door to further discussion.

"Most kids today know more about drugs than their parents," says Alan Leshner, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). "That's why parents need to do their own research and speak accurately about what drugs do."

Keep advice in the here and now. At middle-school age, talking about long-term health threats doesn't have much effect. Kids are concerned with looking good to their peers. Point out that cigarette smoking causes bad breath and could give them yellow fingers, or that if they drink, they might become ill and throw up in front of their friends.

Setting Limits. Many young people use drugs simply because their friends do. To reinforce a child's ability to resist, get to know your child's friends and their parents, and monitor your child's whereabouts.

Steering children toward the right crowd is not always easy. Declaring a friend "off lim-

its" may only make that person more appealing. Says Wichita's Donna Bell: "I advised my girls to choose their friends wisely. 'You lie down with the dogs,' I'd say, 'you're going to get up with fleas.' They'd laugh—but they knew exactly what I meant."

Keeping Busy. Research has shown that when teens are unsupervised and have little to do, they are more likely to experiment with drinking and drugs. Keep children involved and busy.

When Atlanta's Caitlin Sims first began teaching, her principal gave a friendly warning: "If you don't give them something to do, they'll give you something to do."

As Sims recalls, "It was good advice for me, but in truth it's good advice for the parents of any middle-school child." Extracurricular activities and chores at home keep kids busy and add to their sense of responsibility.

Staying Involved. "Twenty years of scientific research have shown that direct parental involvement in the life of the child is the most protective factor in increasing the odds that a kid will remain drug-free," says NIDA's Alan Leshner.

Lithangia Murray, an Atlanta mother of two, puts involvement at the top of her list of ways to raise a drug-free child. "Parents aren't a key—they're the key," she says. "You have to be a part of your children's lives and be aware of any changes in their behavior."

U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley urges parents to visit their child's school and talk to teachers and administrators. Find out what you can do to improve drug-prevention programs.

#### HIGH-SCHOOL TESTS

Peer pressure still holds sway. Being accepted as one of the gang is a top priority. And though susceptibility to influence may be less than it was during the middle-school years, exposure to drugs and alcohol is even greater—especially once a teen gets a driver's license.

Kids this age need to be reminded that as bad as drugs and alcohol are for their bodies, what those substances can make them do can be equally dangerous. Joseph A. Califano, Jr., former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and now president of The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University in New York City, notes that getting involved in an automobile accident when high can result in being killed or maimed, or killing or maiming someone else. "Smoking marijuana," he warns, "is like playing Russian roulette. Some kids are going to get hit with the bullet in the chamber and have their lives permanently affected."

A hot question among baby-boomer parents today is: "What can I say to my kids if I smoked pot when I was younger?" If confronted by your children, be open and honest. Author Peggy Noonan, who experimented with pot in college, offers this advice to other parents: "You did it, and it was wrong—be an adult and say so. It's one thing to be ambivalent about your own choices. It's another to be ambivalent about your child's."

To every parent the U.S. Department of Education offers these words of advice: "Setting rules for a child is only half the job. Parents must be prepared to enforce the penalties when the rules are broken." Experts recommend:

Be specific. Make sure your child knows what the rules are, the reasons for them and what the consequences will be if they're broken. When Mark and Danna Allenbach

neared driving age, their father told them, "If either of you ever drink and drive, you can say goodbye to anything to do with our cars. There will be no second chances. Once, and it's over. You're too important to lose."

Be consistent. "Just saying no" can be as hard for parents as it is for a kid. Sometimes caving in to a persistent request is the path of least resistance. But if the answer to a request should be no, stick to it.

Be reasonable. Don't add new consequences after a rule is broken, and make sure the punishment is appropriate. "Consequences are most effective when they fit the infraction," says Olive O'Donnell, education director of the National Family Partnership, a substance-abuse prevention group in St. Louis. "Grounding may be appropriate for a broken curfew, but it's meaningless when applied to something such as not making the bed."

Keep Listening. According to the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, it's important that parents "don't do all the talking." If you listen carefully to your children and read between the lines, you can learn a lot about what they think about drugs—and help them avoid the pitfalls.

To keep children away from drugs, one thing is clear: schools, community, religious institutions, the police—all of them can help. But no one can replace the family.

Lauri and Ted Allenbach invested a lot of time fulfilling their commitment to raise their children to be drug-free. It has paid off—neither child has been involved with alcohol or drugs. "You have to have control over your life," says Danna, now a freshman at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, VA. Mark, a high-school sophomore, has no interest in drugs. "I'm pretty confident," he says. "I don't think I'm going to fold."

The work that parents do is critical. Experts agree it is highly likely that youngsters who don't do drugs as teens will not do drugs as adults.

Talk to your children. Listen to them. Set standards of right and wrong. Keep in mind that they learn by example. Love, support and praise them so they will have a sense of self-worth. Keep them busy. Be involved with—and on top of—their lives. Educate yourself about drugs.

Remember, don't let your silence be acceptance.

#### TRIBUTE TO EDWARD A. CARTER

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Edward A. Carter, a man who believes in working within his community as though it is his home, and with his neighbors as though they are his family. Mr. Edward A. Carter was born in Richmond, VA. At the age of 2 he moved to the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn where he attended public school and graduated with honors.

Mr. Carter enlisted in the military services in 1950 and served in the 715th AA Battalion. After receiving his B.S. degree at LaSalle University, Mr. Carter enlisted in the U.S. Air Force and served overseas. Edward Carter received several commendations of merit and four honorable discharges, one from the U.S. Army, and three from the U.S. Air Force.

After retiring from the Armed Forces, he moved to the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn where he has participated in many social, civic, and fraternal organizations. As the executive director and founder of the Fort Greene Youth Patrol Inc., Mr. Carter serves the needs of hundreds of inner city youth, young adults, and senior citizens. As a founding board member of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, he served as chairman of the Parks and Public Safety Committee for 20 years. Mr. Carter is also the co-founder and vice chairman of the Fort Greene Senior Citizens Council which serves 900 or more senior citizens, Greene Community Corp.

Mr. Carter is extremely active in veterans affairs and simultaneously works with Cumberland Neighborhood Family Clinic and the Veteran Association. Mr. Carter is a 20-year board member for the Selective Services No. 145 in Brooklyn, and a member of the American Legion.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in saluting Mr. Edward A. Carter for his outstanding contribution to the Armed Forces and to the people of the Fort Greene community in Brooklyn.

#### TRIBUTE TO REV. JAMES L. GLEESE

#### HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to remember and pay tribute to the late Reverend James L. Gleese. Reverend Gleese's recent passing will result in a tremendous void in our community. He was a selfless and giving man, seeking to serve rather than be served, to praise rather than be praised, and to glorify rather than be glorified.

After entering the ministry in 1945, Reverend Gleese acted in the benevolent service of his fellow man. In 1954, he founded and operated the Beale Street Mission, which housed homeless men, giving them counseling, employment assistance, and spiritual guidance. He devoted his evenings to the Youth For Christ Ministry, an outreach to young people in the Beale Street area of Memphis. Reverend Gleese led the A.M.E. Church as presiding elder of the North Memphis district. Through his vision, hard work, and determination, he founded Pearl Street A.M.E. Church and West Point A.M.E. Church. He also fulfilled his service to the greater community by involving himself extensively in civic affairs.

Reverend Gleese will be remembered as a noble spirit and fearless warrior, one who stood tall among his peers and who stood firm in his beliefs. His work in the church and the community and his devotion to his family and friends will be his enduring legacy. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues join me in honoring and remembering this paragon of inspiration and decorated soldier of the cloth, the late Reverend James L. Gleese.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO RAISE THE INDIVIDUAL LIFETIME CAP ON HEALTH INSURANCE

#### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased today to introduce legislation to raise the individual cap on lifetime health insurance payments to \$10 million for group insurance coverage.

The current standard lifetime cap is like a dinosaur from Jurassic Park—a relic from another age that can still be hazardous to those who get in its way. A million dollar cap was fine when it was established in the early 1970's. But inflation has sent medical costs skyrocketing and forced thousands of Americans to bump up against that payment ceiling. As a result, some patients who desperately require medical attention are plowing through their savings and ending up on public assistance just to pay their doctor bills. Since anyone can be hit at any time with a disabling disease or traumatic injury—resulting from everything from AIDS to car accidents—this initiative will benefit a wide range of people.

The legislation would amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and the Public Health Service Act to raise the lifetime cap from the typical existing limit of \$1 million to \$5 million in 1998 and \$10 million in 2002. It would exclude employers with fewer than 20 workers. Over 150 national health-related non-partisan groups have endorsed the measure.

At present, approximately one quarter of employer-sponsored health plans have no lifetime limit. Unfortunately, many people don't realize that their health insurance policies have a lifetime cap that could be easily exceeded if a catastrophic illness or injury occurred. If the industry standard of a \$1 million cap were indexed for medical inflation since 1970, it would be worth between \$10 million and \$15 million today. The American Academy of Actuaries found that raising the lifetime cap on large employers would likely require a premium increase of only \$7 per year per adult to cover between \$500,000 and \$1 million.

According to the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse, 1,500 people exhaust their lifetime payments under their private health insurance each year and have no choice but to impoverish themselves and their families to qualify for Medicaid. The firm estimates that an additional 10,000 people will reach their lifetime payment limits in the next 5 years. Lifetime caps are particularly devastating to those who become seriously ill, disabled, or injured at an early age. Some children born with certain cancers or hemophilia reach their lifetime cap by the time they are 10 years old.

Raising the payment cap will not only provide more payments for patients, but also save money for the Federal Government. Price Waterhouse estimates that raising the caps would save approximately \$7 billion for the Medicaid program over 7 years because people would not be forced to turn to the Federal Government as the health-care provider of last resort.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### IN MEMORY OF JOE MAYER

#### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Joe Mayer, whose radio show and personality were known to many admirers in Cleveland, the rock 'n' roll capital of America.

Joe was born in Cleveland and went to high school in Fairview Park. He served in the U.S. Navy as a radioman during World War II.

Joe's radio career spanned more than 34 years. He made his debut in 1953 at WEOL in Elyria. He grew in popularity along with rock 'n' roll at stations WHK and WGAR.

When the Beatles came to Cleveland in 1964, Joe put them up in his home. He was master of ceremonies for the Rolling Stones' first Cleveland concert.

Joe and rock 'n' roll were bound together in Cleveland's music consciousness.

His voice, energy, and personality will be greatly missed.

#### CELEBRATING THE LEGACY OF ADOLPHUS ANTHONY "DOC" CHEATHAM

#### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to pay tribute to Adolphus Anthony "Doc" Cheatham who died Monday, June 2, at age 91, at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, DC. A native of Nashville, TN, Cheatham would have celebrated his 92nd birthday on June 13. He had just completed an engagement at Blues Alley, a world renowned jazz club.

The Nation and the African-American community have lost a major cultural figure. Cheatham was one of the few musicians still active whose career reached all the way back to the beginnings of the jazz revolution in American music. He could count the legendary Joe "King" Oliver as a mentor, and the even more legendary Louis "Pops" Armstrong as a peer.

It was remarkable and quite wonderful that "Doc," as he was affectionately known, was still performing on so demanding an instrument as the trumpet at 91. At the time of his passing, Cheatham was touring with 23-year-old trumpet phenomenon Nicholas Payton. Their performances, as well as their recently released recording, were widely praised in both the general and the jazz press.

Washington Post writer Richard Harrington characterized their efforts as a "cross-generational communion full of timeless verve and abundant joy." His colleague Geoffrey Himes noted that "despite their immense age difference Cheatham and Payton find common



ground in their shared affection for Louis Armstrong." Whitney Balliet of the New Yorker described Cheatham's playing as "complete and jubilant."

Early in his career, Cheatham played saxophone, in addition to cornet and trumpet. In fact, on one of his earliest recordings he accompanied the classic blues singer Ma Rainey exclusively on soprano saxophone. Accompanying blues and jazz vocalists was one of Cheatham's strengths. He was a favored accompanist for such outstanding vocal stylists as Bessie Smith, Ethel Waters, and Billie Holiday.

For most of his career, Cheatham was highly regarded as a first chair trumpeter. At one point or another Cheatham was associated with just about every significant big band, including those of Chick Webb, Cab Calloway, Teddy Wilson, Benny Carter, Benny Goodman, and Count Basie. He was also active in Latin Jazz, performing with the likes of Perez Prado, Tito Puente, Ricardo Rey, and the great Machito. His small group associations included stints with the Eddie Heywood Sextet, Herbie Mann, and the Wilbur DeParis' "New" New Orleans Jazz Band.

Late in his career, Cheatham remade himself as a jazz soloist, vocalist stylist, and raconteur. He became a regular on the festival circuit. Among the club venues he frequently played was New York City's Sweet Basil, where he held forth at Sunday Brunch nearly every Sunday for 17 years. He was fond of telling his audiences that he had earmarked on his second career.

Cheatham was one of the most beloved figures in Jazz and a true national treasure. He was a link to the beginning, a first person witness who had also been an important practitioner from the very early days of Jazz. He breathed the essence of Jazz through his horn and did so with a great sweetness and humility. The jazz world was fortunate that he was active for so long and that he was able to pass along his knowledge and understanding to artists who will carry the flame of Jazz into the next century.

#### SALUTE TO THE MAYOR'S CHARITY BALL

#### HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize this year's 5th annual Township of Marlboro Mayor's Charity Ball. The ball will take place tomorrow at the Robert B. Meyner Reception Center at the P.N.C. Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ.

The mayor's ball was an initiative that Mayor Scannapieco first began working on some years ago. The ball is the largest annual event to raise funds for the Marlboro Improvement and Cultural Fund, Inc.

The fund is a charitable, nonpartisan organization which raises money, instead of utilizing tax dollars, to have some of the community needs met. In the past, this innovative fund has assisted by purchasing needed equipment, supporting summer concerts, supporting

the Memorial Day parade, little league, the young ambassador program, soccer activities, Pop Warner football, Holocaust programs, and other special projects.

At a time when so many townships and local governments must stretch every dollar, it is reassuring to see such innovative measures by the Township of Marlboro to find ways of providing for the needs of the Township and its residents.

This year, the honoree for the ball is Nancy Horowitz, chairperson and founder of the Marlboro Township Municipal Alliance, a group that works to combat substance abuse.

Nancy is a 22-year resident of Marlboro Township and she has been a volunteer for 21 of those years. A teacher for 33 years and a drug and alcohol abuse counselor for 12 years, Nancy has brought to Marlboro Township her expertise, concern and dedication to the welfare of others. In 1990, Nancy founded and continues to chair the Marlboro Township Alliance for the Prevention of Substance Abuse.

Nancy has raised the consciousness of the people of Marlboro Township from school children to senior citizens, making them aware of the effects of drugs and alcohol and of their responsibility to make the right choices for themselves and the community at large. Nancy has helped to continue Marlboro's commitment of taking care of its own.

I applaud the efforts of those involved that have worked so hard on the mayor's ball, Nancy Horowitz, this year's honoree, the Marlboro Township Municipal Alliance, and the citizens involved with the Marlboro Improvement and Cultural Fund.

#### TRIBUTE TO DARREN K. PEARSON

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend an established entrepreneur, Darren K. Pearson. He developed and is currently running three businesses in Brooklyn and Queens, NY.

Mr. Pearson's businesses include a full-service real estate firm, apartment building management, and construction and maintenance. Before becoming involved in real estate, Darren worked as an account executive for Amegold Corp. He also worked for Vanguard Oil as a fuel salesman in the commercial and barge departments. His duties included fuel sales to Con Edison, PSE&G, and LILCO. He was subsequently promoted to director of public relations for Vanguard and was responsible for the home oil transfer program, which provided oil to needy families at either a discount or no cost. His success in that position led to his promotion to vice president of procurement and industrial sales for Vanco Oil Co., a subsidiary of Vanguard.

Darren is the chairman of the Men's Caucus for Congressman TOWNS, a member of 100 Black Men, Inc., and senator David Patterson's Progressive Professional Network. As a young businessman, Darren hires and trains college-bound students as trainees in real es-

tate management and office administration. I am pleased to introduce him to my House colleagues.

#### IN COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VILLAGE CONDOMINIUM

#### HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Village Condominium.

In 1910, the site of the Village Condominium was a working farm and piggery. It was not until 1947 that 308 apartments were built on the site of this farm. In 1971 these apartments became condominiums in the largest condominium conversion in Massachusetts. No one could have imagined that 25 years later, the Village Condominium would set standards for other condominiums statewide.

The Village Condominium pressed for certain rights which they were entitled to, thus providing strong leadership for all other condominiums in the area. The Village Condominium Association is an example of citizens working together to achieve a common goal. The result is an affordable, efficiently run condominium.

I am pleased to join my colleagues in commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Village Condominium.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

#### HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to remember and pay tribute to the late John Herman Henry Sengstacke, a pioneer in journalism and an ardent defender of the first amendment.

As founder of the Chicago Defender and the National Newspaper Publishers Association and publisher of the Tri-State Defender in Memphis and many other African-American newspapers, John Sengstacke made African-American journalism a potent force in journalism, as well as social and political change in the United States. Through his coverage of and participation in the major civil rights issues of his day, Mr. Sengstacke created opportunities for hundreds of thousands of Americans.

During the Roosevelt administration, he became the first African-American journalist to gain press credentials to cover the White House. He was a war correspondent in Europe during World War II and played an influential role in integrating the Armed Forces by convincing Eleanor Roosevelt to visit the Tuskegee Institute, leading to the establishment of the Tuskegee Airmen. After World War II, President Harry S. Truman appointed Mr. Sengstacke to serve on the Presidential committee to end segregation in the military.

He served on a subsequent committee overseeing military integration in the Kennedy administration.

Mr. Sengstacke was highly respected by all of his colleagues as a newspaperman and a journalist. He was the first African-American member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and the Pulitzer Award Committee.

Mr. Speaker, President Lyndon B. Johnson once said our "freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant." John Sengstacke, through his commitment to getting facts to the public, strengthened freedom in the United States. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and remembering him.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MS. FOUNDATION

### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the Ms. Foundation for 25 years of championing the rights and needs of women and girls. The Ms. Foundation celebrated this milestone on Thursday, May 29, 1997, with a gala dinner and awards ceremony in New York City.

The Ms. Foundation for Women is a national, multi-issue, public fund. It was founded in 1972 and supports the efforts of women and girls to govern their own lives and to influence the world around them. The mission of the foundation is to fund and assist women's self-help organizing efforts, and pursue changes in public consciousness, law, philanthropy, and social policy. In the 1996 fiscal year, the Ms. Foundation awarded a total of \$1,665,700 in grants and technical assistance to programs in the areas of economic security, leadership for young women and girls, and health and safety. I am pleased to add that the Ms. Foundation is the creator of the Take Our Daughters to Work Day campaign.

This year the Ms. Foundation honored nine 1997 Women of Vision Awardees. Those honored for organizing work were Justine Andronici, Nohelia Canales, and Dee Martin for a project of the Feminist Majority Foundation; Ellen Bravo of the National Association of Working Women, Frances Kissling from Catholics for a Free Choice; Rinku Sen of the Center for Third World Organizing. For philanthropy, Ann R. Roberts, the Ford Foundation and the American Express Company were each honored.

It is my great pleasure to acknowledge the 25-year anniversary of the Ms. Foundation. With the very capable stewardship of Marie Wilson, executive director and the dedicated board of trustees, the Ms. Foundation will continue to provide an essential resource for those who strive to improve the lives of women. I ask my colleagues in this Chamber to rise with me in honor of the extraordinary contribution the Ms. Foundation has made.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### HAPPY ANNIVERSARY TO RAUL AND MINA BESTEIRO

### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 40th anniversary of two truly great Americans, Raul and Mina Besteiro of Brownsville, TX, on June 8, 1997.

I cannot begin to tell you how much the Besteiros have given to Brownsville, the greater south Texas area, and our country. Raul Besteiro, an adjunct professor with the Alternative Certification program at the University of Texas-Brownsville, was recently elected president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, a 101-year-old educational institution. Mr. B began his teaching career in 1958, moving quickly up through the leadership of the Brownsville Independent School District, eventually becoming superintendent and introducing a new educational concept at the State's largest high school.

Mr. B, as Raul is known affectionately known around south Texas, has spent his entire life working to make our community a better place. He has made our community a better place by serving as a consultant to the Port of Brownsville, making the local concerns of the community and the port authority known to lawmakers. His expertise is focused on matters relating to the Gulf of Mexico and the south Texas rail system. He has served as a member of the Brownsville Rio Grande International Railroad and the Texas Turnpike Authority.

The love and strength of his wife, Mina, has made all these things possible. Without her constant support and understanding, he would not be able to do the demanding work he does on behalf of the community. Mina is also an educator, starting as a school teacher at BISD. She has dedicated her life to her children and her family. Her long-term commitment has enabled her husband and her children to be so wildly successful.

People say the measure of a family's character is most evident in their children. The Besteiro children are a tribute to the loving foundation built by their parents. Mr. B and Mina raised children, all of whom are professionals and many of whom have following in their father's footsteps and chosen education as a vocation. All the Besteiro children—Mina, Pila, Lucy, Adriana, Cess, and Raul III—are valuable citizens in the south Texas community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Raul and Mina for their long-lasting journey of marriage and family.

### SALUTING NEW YORKERS WHO SUPPORT ISTEA

### HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise today to applaud and thank a group of

bicyclists from New York State who I had the pleasure of meeting with yesterday. They had biked from Hastings, NY, to Washington, DC, to demonstrate their commitment to alternative transportation—most especially to the bicycle and pedestrian provisions which are currently contained in the intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act [ISTEA].

I especially want to salute one of my constituents, Dave Gordon, who was injured on the bike ride to Washington. Because of his injury, Dave could not complete his mission, but I for one do not doubt his commitment to a cleaner environment and to transportation alternatives. We need more people like him in this world.

Mr. Speaker, because of the example and fortitude of these bicyclists I would like to urge all of my colleagues to seriously consider renewing our commitment to transportation alternatives and to a cleaner environment, for ourselves and for future generations, as we debate the reauthorization of ISTEA this summer.

### TRIBUTE TO SENATOR STROM THURMOND

### HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, on May 25, Senator STROM THURMOND became the longest serving U.S. Senator in the history of our Nation. It is a pleasure for me to join those who are honoring him on his distinguished career.

Senator THURMOND is a truly amazing person. He has served the people of South Carolina as a teacher, athletic coach, county superintendent of education, city attorney, county attorney, State senator, State circuit judge, Governor, and U.S. Senator. He has also been a candidate for President of the United States, carrying four States and receiving 39 electoral votes, and he is the first person in the history of our country to be elected to a Federal office as a write-in candidate, in his election to the U.S. Senate in 1954. He volunteered for active duty in World War II on the day that war was declared by the United States against Germany, serving with distinction in the American, European, and Pacific Theaters, and he participated in the "D-Day" invasion in Normandy. He also served in the U.S. Army Reserve for 36 years, retiring as a Major General.

Throughout his outstanding career, Senator THURMOND has tirelessly dedicated himself to helping others. So many people have benefited from his efforts on their behalf. Also, Senator THURMOND has an extraordinary legislative record. During his service in the Senate, he has crafted volumes of key legislation and he has led the debate to keep our country strong and free.

Senator THURMOND is a true patriot, a valiant Army officer, a statesman of the highest order, and a true friend to all who know him. Our Nation has been blessed with his leadership and stewardship. Senator STROM THURMOND is a great American hero. He is wished much continued success.



## HONORING BARBARA FAISON

## HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Barbara Faison who is a hard worker and is dedicated to her family, friends, and community.

Barbara Faison started her community in the late sixties, when East New York was experiencing a race riot. She worked with the Congress of Racial Equality [CORE], under the leadership of Roy Innis. She also worked for former New York Mayor John Lindsey who asked her to serve as a youth liaison in the East New York community.

Barbara became a union representative of Local 144 and a housing activist where she assisted homeowners who were confronted with eviction. She also established "hot lines" for abused children and served on the area policy board. Her community work at St. Gabriel's Church also included efforts to feed sick, poor, and homeless people in the surrounding neighborhoods. Additionally, Ms. Faison is a member of the Rosetta Gaston Club. Barbara has remained active in both youth and senior citizen issues. I am pleased to recognize her many contributions.

## RECOGNIZING THE DELHAVEN COMMUNITY CENTER ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 25th ANNIVERSARY

## HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Delhaven Community Center of La Puente, CA, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. On Saturday, June 7, 1997, Delhaven will celebrate its 25th annual volunteer recognition dinner, honoring those who have helped in Delhaven's growth and service to the San Gabriel Valley.

Delhaven's successful growth is a result of the exemplary services the center provides and offers to area residents. Founded in June 1972 by Barbara and Wyatt Seal, Delhaven serves the greater La Puente community through numerous services at no or low cost to residents. Programs for the developmentally disabled, for children, and for youth are the central focus of Delhaven's efforts. These services include after school activities, a social service club, assistance programs for at risk children, and social welfare programs which include emergency food and clothing assistance programs. The growth of these programs is testimony to the successful efforts of the Seal family and the thousands of volunteers who give selflessly of their time.

Among its many offerings, Delhaven's summer camp program exemplifies the tremendous growth the center has undergone over the past 25 years. In 1972, Delhaven began a 2-week summer camp with 23 participants. Since that time, it has grown to 14 weeks of

summer camp with over 900 participants. It has also grown from just 6 volunteers to over 600, and has increased the programs it offers from 6 to over 20. Additionally, Delhaven has grown from 2 volunteer staff members to 28 full- or part-time paid staff.

Delhaven has been able to provide these services over the past 25 years because of its volunteers. Throughout the years, over 3,500 selfless individuals have helped Delhaven in its efforts to meet the community's needs. I commend each and every one of the volunteers who, over the past 25 years, have helped to make Delhaven a model community center.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the spirit of voluntary service that has flourished at Delhaven Community Center under the leadership of the Seal family over the past 25 years, and to join me in congratulating Delhaven on its 25th anniversary.

## INTRODUCING THE FAMILY EDUCATION FREEDOM ACT

## HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Family Education Freedom Act of 1997, a bill to empower millions of working- and middle class Americans to choose a non-public education for their children, as well as making it easier for parents to actively participate in improving public schools. The Family Education Freedom Act accomplishes its goals by allowing American parents a tax credit of up to \$3,000 for the expenses incurred in sending their children to private, public, parochial, other religious school, or for home schooling their children.

The Family Education Freedom Act returns the fundamental principal of a truly free economy to America's education system; what the great economist Ludwig von Mises called "consumer sovereignty." Consumer sovereignty simply means consumers decide who succeeds or fails in the market. Businesses that best satisfy consumer demand will be the most successful. Consumer sovereignty is the means by which the free market maximizes human happiness.

Currently, consumers are less than sovereign in the education market. Funding decisions are increasingly controlled by the Federal Government. Because "he who pays the piper calls the tune," public and even private schools, are paying greater attention to the dictates of Federal educators while ignoring the wishes of the parents to an ever-greater degree. As such, the lack of consumer sovereignty in education is destroying parental control of education and replacing it with state control.

Loss of control is a key reason why so many of America's parents express dissatisfaction with the educational system. According to a study by the well-respected public opinion firm Fibrizio, McLaughlin and Associates, Americans want Congress to get the Federal bureaucracy out of the schoolroom and give them more control over their children's education.

Today, Congress can fulfill the wishes of the American people for greater control over their children's education by simply allowing parents to keep more of their hard-earned money to spend on education rather than force them to send it to Washington to support education programs reflective only of the values and priorities of Congress and the Federal bureaucracy, not the parents.

The \$3,000 tax credit will make a better education affordable for millions of parents. Mr. Speaker, many parents who would choose to send their children to private, religious, or parochial schools are unable to afford the tuition, in large part because of the enormous tax burden imposed on the American family by Washington.

The Family Education Freedom Act also benefits parents who choose to send their children to public schools. Although public schools are traditionally financed through local taxes, increasingly, parents who wish their children to receive a quality education may wish to use their credit to improve their schools by helping financing the purchase of educational tools such as computers or extra-curricular activities such as music programs. Parents of public school students may also wish to use the credit to pay for special services for their children.

Greater parental support and involvement is surely a better way to improve public schools than funneling more Federal tax dollars, followed by greater Federal control, into the public schools. Furthermore, a greater reliance on parental expenditures rather than Government tax dollars will help make the public schools into true community schools that reflect the wishes of parents and the interests of the students.

The Family Education Freedom Act will also aide those parents who choose to educate their children at home. Home schooling has become an increasingly popular, and successful method, of educating children. According to recent studies, home schooled children outperform their public school peers by 30 to 37 percentile points across all subjects on nationally normed, standardized achievement exams. Home schooling parents spend thousands of dollars annually, in addition to the wages foregone by the spouse who foregoes outside employment, in order to educate their children in the loving environment of the home.

Ultimately, Mr. Speaker, this bill is about freedom. Parental control of child rearing, especially education, is one of the bulwarks of liberty. No nation can remain free when the State has greater influence over the knowledge and values transmitted to children than the family.

By moving to restore the primacy of parents to education, the Family Education Freedom Act will not only improve America's education, it will restore a parent's right to choose how best to educate one's own child, a fundamental freedom that has been eroded by the increase in Federal education expenditures and the corresponding decrease in the ability of parents to provide for their children's education out of their own pockets. I call on all my colleagues to join me in allowing parents to devote more of their resources to their children's education and less to feed the wasteful

Washington bureaucracy by supporting the Family Education Freedom Act.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS: A 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing House Concurrent Resolution 92, a resolution that reconfirms the importance of our bilateral relationship with the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

April 2, 1997 was the 50th anniversary of a special political relationship and strategic partnership between the United States and the people of the Marshall Islands. On that date in 1947, the Security Council of the United Nations approved the Trusteeship Agreement for the Former Japanese Mandated Islands.

This agreement was negotiated by the Truman administration and gave the United States strategic control of a vast area of the Pacific formerly held by Japan as a League of Nations Mandate. What became known under U.S. law as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands [TTPI] was the only U.N. trusteeship out of eleven created after WWII classified by the Security Council as "strategic."

Recognition of the strategic nature of the U.S. administration of the TTPI was appropriate in light of the fact that in 1946, while the islands were still under military occupation following the end of hostilities that ended Japanese rule, the U.S. already had commenced its vital nuclear weapons testing program at Bikini in the Marshall Islands.

In 1946 President Truman had sent a young Congressman from Montana on an inspection trip to the region. Mike Mansfield came back and argued eloquently on the floor of the House that the Congress should approve the trusteeship agreement with the United Nations because the U.S. national interest would be served by strategic control of the islands. He was right.

The 2,000 Marshall Islands became the focal point of the U.S. strategic program. In addition to the nuclear testing program at Bikini and Enewetak from 1946 to 1958 the United States has maintained one of its most vital military installations anywhere on Earth in the Marshall Islands throughout the second half of this century; the Mid-Pacific Missile Testing Range at Kwajalein Atoll.

Thus, while the U.S. also has maintained relations with the other island groups in the region, the relationship with the Marshall Islands has been a special strategic partnership. This was recognized in the bilateral agreements between the U.S. and the Marshall Islands which were concluded at the time the U.N. trusteeship was terminated based on entry into force of the Compact of Free Association.

For example, the separate bilateral agreements with the Republic of the Marshall Islands included not only the military base rights at Kwajalein, but the agreement establishing the framework within which the U.S. would

continue after termination of the trusteeship to address the effects of the nuclear testing program on the people of the Marshall Islands and their homelands. For these island peoples, the nuclear testing program is a legacy that looms as large in their lives as WWII does in the American experience.

In other words, it is a legacy of fortitude in the face of a threat to survival itself. The U.S. nuclear testing program in the cold war era, far more than the fact that major battles of WWII itself had taken place in the Marshalls, was the defining experience of the Marshallese people in this century.

Obviously, there have been legal claims and controversies arising from the intrusion of the nuclear age into the world of the islanders. But this resolution recognizes that out of the adversity there was also forged an alliance that has been sustained throughout the years. The Marshallese people had the wisdom to recognize that the United States was playing a vital role in the maintenance of international peace and security, and although they demanded justice and the redress of injuries as all people have the right to do, the Marshallese people and their leaders never turned their back on the U.S. when we needed them as a strategic partner.

During the twilight years of the cold war the Marshall Islands stood by the United States even though they had far more reasons—if they had wanted them—to move out of alignment with this nation than many of those governments which did just that. The Marshalls, however, never viewed the close political and strategic partnership with the U.S. as an unmanageable constraint on their cultural and political identity as a nation.

Thus, the relationship between the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the United States represents not only a successful strategic partnership, but a successful process of decolonization consistent with the goals of the U.N. trusteeship system. This is a foreign policy success of which the Congress and the people of the United States should be proud. Understanding and sustaining this success may have significance for the U.S. in its relations with other peoples and nations as well, and this should not be overlooked.

This is a special relationship which we cannot allow to be neglected or unduly diminished as a result of ill-conceived policies which do not take into account the legacy of the past and the prospects for the future. Narrow thinking based on short-term priorities should not control the determination of how this relationship will be managed as the first term of the Compact of Free Association comes to an end. Congress must take responsibility to exercise oversight with respect to the formulation of a long-term policy for our bilateral relationship with the Marshall Islands.

As an ally and strategic partner, the Republic of the Marshall Islands has paid a uniquely high price to define its national interest in a manner that also has been compatible with vital U.S. national interests. That is what an alliance is in its most essential form, and that is what Congress will recognize by adopting this resolution. I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 92.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a copy of the resolution.

H. CON. RES. 92

Whereas on November 3, 1986, President Reagan issued Proclamation 5564, implementing a Compact of Free Association between the United States and the newly formed governments of Pacific island areas which had been administered by the United States since 1947 under a United Nations trusteeship;

Whereas the Compact of Free Association was approved by the United States Congress with overwhelming bipartisan support on January 14, 1986, under the terms set forth in the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-239);

Whereas, in addition to providing the multilateral framework for friendly political relations with the new Pacific island nations, the Compact of free Association established, on a bilateral basis, a long-term military alliance and permanent strategic partnership between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands;

Whereas for 50 years the Marshall Islands has played a unique and indispensable role in maintaining international peace and security through activities of the United States in the Marshall Islands which were essential to the feasibility and ultimate success of the United States-led strategy of nuclear deterrence during the Cole War era, as well as the United States Strategic Defense Initiative which contributed significantly to the end of the nuclear arms race;

Whereas, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, includes Bikini Atoll and Enewetak Atoll, which were the nuclear weapons proving grounds for Operation Crossroads from 1946 to 1958, as well as Kwajalein Atoll, which was the site of the mid-Pacific missile testing range for intercontinental ballistic missiles fired from the Vandenberg facility, a vital installation of the United States Army's ballistic missile systems command and a key support facility for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other programs critical to the promotion of vital national interests;

Whereas the people of the Marshall Islands and the United States have a close and mutually beneficial relationship which evolved from liberation and military occupation at the end of World War II to United States administration under the United Nations trusteeship from 1947 to 1986 and which is now maintained on a government-to-government basis under the Compact of Free Association;

Whereas this relationship was forged through a process of self-determination and democratization which reflects the common values and cross-cultural respect that the people of the Marshall Islands and the people of the United States have developed since the middle of the last century when American missionaries first came to the Marshall Islands;

Whereas the people of the United States and its allies paid a high price, including great loss of life and injuries in the heroic battles for Kwajalein and Roi-Namur, to liberate the Marshall Islands during World War II and again made sacrifices as a result of the Cold War nuclear arms race;

Whereas the people of the Marshall Islands suffered great injury and hardship due to the exposure of individuals to nuclear test radiation and the radiological contamination of the Marshall Islands;

Whereas, in recognition of the unique role of the Republic of the Marshall Islands in supporting the United States during the Cold War, the 104th Congress provided additional assistance, pursuant to the Compact of Free



Association Act of 1985, to meet the special need of the people of the Marshall Islands arising from the nuclear testing program, including funding for radiological monitoring, island rehabilitation, and community resettlement programs;

Whereas within the framework of the settlement of all legal claims under section 177 of the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, the Congress continues to monitor and evaluate measures being taken to implement programs authorized under Federal law to promote the recovery, resettlement, health, and safety of individuals and communities affected by the nuclear testing program in the Marshall Islands;

Whereas the special relationship between our nations and our peoples is a bond that has grown strong as a result of our shared history and common struggle and sacrifices in the cause, not of conquest, but to promote international peace and security and secure liberty for future generations; and

Whereas, just as the extraordinary demands of world leadership fell on the United States in this century, among this Nation's allies the Marshall Islands bore an immensely disproportionate share of the burden of the Cold War, and this remote island nation continues to play an important strategic role in the preservation of global peace as well as in the military and scientific programs which promote the United States, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the other people of the world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) recognizes the value of continued friendly relations between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands;

(2) intends to maintain, through appropriate mutually agreed political and economic measures, the long-term military alliance and strategic partnership defined by the Compact of Free Association as a primary element of bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Island in the future;

(3) recognizes the importance of ongoing measures to address, in accordance with the legal settlement set forth in section 177 of the Compact of Free Association of 1985, the impact on the Marshall Islands of the nuclear testing program; and

(4) intends, through its oversight responsibilities and the exercise of its Constitutional authority regarding negotiation and approval of bilateral agreements with respect to those provisions of the Compact of Free Association which expire in 2001, to exercise vigilance in preserving the strategic interests of the United States in ensuring that the friendship between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands is sustained as mutually agreed pursuant to their respective constitutional processes.

#### REPORT FROM INDIANA—RON CLARK

#### HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give my Report from Indiana.

In the Second Congressional District of Indiana there are so many good people.

Good people doing good things.

In my book, these special individuals are Hoosier Heroes.

Hoosier Heroes because they have dedicated their lives to helping others.

Mr. Speaker, Ron Clark of Anderson, IN, is a Hoosier Hero.

For the past 31 years of his life, he has dedicated himself to the admirable profession of teaching.

He taught honors English and drama with passion that inspires.

This senior thespian enthusiastically directed lives on and off the stage, offering guidance to the young men and women of Highland High School.

He touched young lives in their formative years, building up their self-confidence and nurturing their love for theater. Ron left an indelible impression on all those who took his class.

He took kids with special needs and nurtured them with an unconventional teaching style, engaging children at their own level.

Principal Brown of Highland High School called him an "exemplary teacher and excellent role model."

Mr. Brown told the tale of how Mr. Clark took a troubled child who was misguided and got him on the right path by involving him with acting.

Ron inspired a number of students to pursue theater in college. But regardless of whether they pursued theater or not, each developed a special appreciation of the stage, giving them a taste of the magic that so many dream of.

Former drama department chair and colleague Linda Trout remarked, "He always picked challenging plays and put on two a year, which is one more than people usually do. And he got students involved with everything from directing to making the props. He even wanted to get kids from the junior high school involved."

Ron was always going out of his way to help the students, conducting numerous workshops for the local junior high school. In fact, he took students to New York every year for workshops and Broadway plays. This is the kind of man he was.

He was given the "Hoosier Teacher of the Year" award by the Indiana Teachers of English in recognition for his excellence in teaching.

At the farewell production, a play of Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities" was performed to an audience of grateful students, parents, and alumni.

Former students from across the country embarked on the pilgrimage back to their old high school, just to see their beloved mentor.

They brought gifts and congratulations, thanking Ron for making such an impact on their lives. His wife, Sandra, compiled a book of letters written by appreciative faculty, staff, and students.

This was the last play in the career of Ron Clark—the final act in a rich and memorable life of teaching children.

On the final day at school, he said to Principal Brown, "I'm retired but I'm not done. If you ever need me to come and help at school, just let me know."

And for that reason, Ron Clark of Anderson, IN, is a Hoosier Hero.

Mr. Speaker, that is my Report from Indiana.

#### TRIBUTE TO WES BISGAARD

#### HON. DUNCAN L. HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable dedication and contributions of a constituent in my district, Mr. Wes Bisgaard of Holtville, CA. Wes is the manager of the Imperial County Farm Bureau, but he will soon be retiring and I would like to take a moment to commend his devoted service to his community.

The Bisgaard family's move to California reads like the "Grapes of Wrath". After the dust bowl the family moved from their farm in North Dakota to California where they joined other family members in operating a dairy farm. Later, the family members began their own farm in Holtville, CA, where they remain today.

During World War II, Wes worked for Douglas Aircraft on the new DC-3, and later became a quality control supervisor as the DC-4, the first pressurized aircraft, was developed. This plane was later appropriated by the Federal Government as a war transport plane and renamed the C-54. During this period Wes met and married Mildred "Millie" Eppleman.

In 1952, Wes and Millie along with their two children, Karen and Christopher, moved to Imperial Valley to join his brother and once again take up his first love: farming. The Bisgaard brothers farmed 1,000 acres in alfalfa, lettuce, cotton, sugar beets, barley, cabbage, and later wheat for seed.

Agriculture is of critical importance to Imperial Valley. Since he arrived in Holtville, Wes has been a very active member of the local and State farming community, serving on a number of advisory boards and commissions. Wes has been a director of the Imperial County Farm Bureau for over 40 years. During that time he served as president of the bureau early in its history, then again from 1990 through 1994, and is now its manager. He served as director for District 1, San Diego and Imperial Counties, of the California Farm Bureau Federation for 11 years, as well as director for its Cal-Farm Insurance Bureau and the Cal-Farm Life Insurance Co. Wes is a 30-year member, and first chairman, for the Cotton Pest Control Board of the California Department of Food and Agriculture. On the international front, Wes has served for nearly 30 years as cochairman of the International Cotton Pest Work Committee, which coordinates scientific information developed by both the United States and Mexico.

Salinas Lettuce Marketing Coop helped Imperial Valley farmers form the Highline Lettuce Coop with Wes as one of the founding directors. During a time when farm workers were often sacrificed in favor of increased profits, Wes successfully encourage Highline to build for the Bracero Mexicans a permanent labor camp constructed of block, with showers, a walk-in cooler, air conditioning, etc. These are just a few of Wes Bisgaard's accomplishments.

Although Wes is formally resigning from the management of the Imperial County Farm Bureau, his contributions to our community and our State will be long remembered. In fact, if I know Wes, his gifts of time to and his love for our Valley are far from over. I am joined by the many families involved in the farming community of Imperial Valley when I say thank you for all that you have done, and we look forward to working with you in the future. Although the Farm Bureau will miss him, I am certain that he will continue to fight for the needs of the Valley.

THE HONORABLE CARRIE P. MEEK  
HONORS MR. ODELL JOHNS,  
SOUTH DADE'S GREAT COMMUNITY LEADER

### HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a distinct honor to pay tribute to one of Miami's unsung heroes, Mr. Odell Johns. His untimely demise from the scourge of diabetes last Monday, June 2, 1997 will truly leave a deep void in our community.

Mr. Johns, 65, represented the best and the noblest of our community. Having dedicated a major portion of his life to the civil rights movement since the early sixties, he tirelessly continued his historic struggle to ensure the creation of employment services and equal educational opportunities for our South Dade residents, regardless of ethnic background, creed, or gender.

"He was known in his community as the man to turn to when a job needed to get done in South Dade," said Col. Brodes Hartley, president of Community Health Initiative. "Whether it was public housing, economic development for local business or the health care needs of the community, he always found time to get involved."

A meticulous father and a firm believer in the centrality of God in his family and his community, he was driven by his Christian stewardship on behalf of others, especially those who could least fend for themselves. Because of his missionary zeal of consecration to the well-being of others, many of South Dade's impoverished residents can now have access to primary health care and mental health services. His brand of leadership was genuinely anchored on his sterling integrity and resilient initiative. Most of my district's South Dade constituency has credited him with virtually every major improvement that is now benefiting the community for which he cared so deeply.

In 1953 Mr. Johns graduated from my Alma Mater, Florida A&M University, with a political science degree. He subsequently responded to his country's calling by joining the U.S. Army, serving as an officer with the rank of lieutenant in the Artillery Corps.

During the civil rights movement the acumen of his intelligence and the longevity of his commitment was felt at a time when our community needed someone to put in perspective the pains and agonies of disenfranchised Afri-

can-Americans and other minorities yearning to belong and participate in the American dream. Along with Col. Hartley, he was one of the leaders in the bus boycott in Tallahassee, FL, that subsequently followed the landmark boycott involving Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr., in Montgomery, AL.

He demonstrated that same dogged tenacity to the people of South Dade. He thoroughly understood the accouterments of power and leadership, and he wisely exercised them alongside the mandate of his conviction in hastening the emergence of equal opportunity and justice for all.

Our community was immensely touched and comforted by his undaunted leadership, kindly compassion, and personal warmth. To his daughters, Kim and Linda Joyce, to his sons Ricardo, Odell III, Dyke Earl Martin, along with his 11 grandchildren and the rest of his South Dade family, he preached and lived by the adage that, with God's help, the quest for personal integrity and professional achievement is not beyond the reach of those willing to dare the impossible and advocate for the well-being of the least fortunate and the disenfranchised.

This is the great legacy Mr. Odell Johns has bequeathed to our community. I am greatly privileged to have earned his friendship and to have been given the opportunity to learn and live by his noble credo.

### HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA ACT

### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, this weekend will mark a tragic turn of events in the history of the Sikh Nation. Thirteen years ago this Saturday, June 7, more than 20,000 Sikhs were massacred in Punjab at the Golden Temple and 38 other Sikh temples by India's military.

India's genocide against the Sikh Nation has taken the lives of a staggering 250,000 Sikhs. I rise today to introduce legislation that will send a clear message to a government that has spent years practicing the torture of its own people. However, when you go home and turn on the evening news, good luck trying to find any story that reveals the plight of the Sikhs—the plight of the Kashmiris—the plight of Christians—and the plight of the untouchables, the lowest group in India's caste system.

In Congress, we speak of the many tragedies that occur all over the world, especially around this time of year when this legislative body deals with the foreign aid legislation. We talk about the ongoing violent struggles between the people in Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. We reprimand China for its draconian abortion policies. We admonish Cuba for its human rights abuses. We threaten to withhold international military and educational training [IMET] money from Indonesia for its brutal treatment of the citizens of East Timor.

Mr. Speaker, the Indian Government is one of the worst human rights abusers in the world. You might say, if that is happening, why does the world not know about it? Because

since the 1970's, India has barred monitoring organizations like Amnesty International from entering the country. In fact, they are the only democracy in the world that refuses to allow Amnesty International to operate independently within the country. Mr. Speaker, what does the Indian Government have to hide? There are a half-million Indian soldiers occupying the province of Punjab and another half-million occupying Kashmir. This is a recipe for disaster my friends.

For the last 15 years, I have been coming to this well to call attention to Punjab, where Indian forces have received cash bounties for the murder of innocent civilians. To justify their actions, the police label these individuals, sometimes young children, as "terrorists". Also in Punjab, Sikhs are picked up in the middle of the night, only to be found floating dead in canals with their hands and feet bound together. Some Sikhs are not so fortunate, because many of them are never found after their abduction. Recently, India's Central Bureau of Investigation [CBI] told the Supreme Court that it had confirmed nearly 1,000 cases of unidentified bodies that were cremated by the military.

And it does not get any better in Kashmir. Women, because of their Muslim beliefs, are taken out of their homes in the middle of the night and are gang-raped, while their husbands are forced to wait inside at gunpoint.

These military forces operate beyond the law with complete impunity. America should not be supporting a government that condones these widespread abuses with United States tax dollars. Now is the time for India to be held accountable for its continued violation of basic human rights. Mr. Speaker, the Sikhs, Muslims, Christians, "Untouchables", and women of India are desperately looking to this Congress for help. The time has come for action, it is time for America to take a stand.

The Human Rights in India Act, introduced by me along with my good friend and colleague GARY CONDIT of California, will bar development aid to India unless the government releases prisoners of conscience, ends the practice of torture by police and military forces, permits impartial investigations of reported torture and disappearances of those in custody, brings to justice police forces responsible for human rights abuses, and permits critics of the government to travel abroad.

My colleagues, from this well of the House of Representatives you will hear many stories of human abuses from all around the world. Today, I ask that you think of the hundreds of thousands suffering in India. Please do not turn your back on the innocent. Give them a flicker of hope and send a strong message to the Government of India. I urge my colleagues to give the Human Rights in India Act their full consideration, and their strong support.

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lt. Col. Noreen Holthaus of the U.S.



Army Congressional Liaison Office. Noreen will be leaving Capitol Hill next week for a new assignment in the Pentagon.

Over the past 3½ years I have had the pleasure and privilege of working with Colonel Holthaus as she has tirelessly assisted both my New York and Washington offices on numerous occasions. Whether it was constituent casework, defense legislation, an overseas trip itinerary or a phone number for an obscure Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Pentagon, Colonel Holthaus always did her level best to solve the problem at hand.

The services provided by our Armed Forces liaison offices are truly invaluable to our constituents and our staffs and should not be taken for granted. We are very fortunate to have their vast knowledge and technical expertise at our disposal.

Throughout Colonel Holthaus' tour here in the House of Representatives she has consistently performed her duties in a superb manner. I believe I can speak for all the Members of Congress who have had the honor to work with Colonel Holthaus when I say that she will indeed be missed.

#### ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN, A SALUTE TO COLD WAR VETERANS

##### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of former Secretary of State George Marshall's commencement address to the graduating class at Harvard University. In that address, Secretary Marshall laid the foundation for the historic foreign aid program that would come to be known as the Marshall plan.

Mr. Speaker, most historians would agree that the Marshall plan was the most dramatically successful peacetime foreign policy implemented by the United States. However, when our Nation moved so swiftly and sincerely to assist the war-ravaged landscape, economy and political structure of Europe in the late 1940's, it also marked the beginning of the United States' role as worldwide peace-keeper and protector of democracy.

Beginning with the Yalta Conference in 1945—when some argued that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had given away Eastern Europe to Joseph Stalin—the world entered a new arena of confrontation unlike any before. When Winston Churchill referred to the borders of the Eastern Bloc Communist countries as the "Iron Curtain", the stage had been set for the cold war.

The Revolutionary War brought us our independence; the Civil War gave us our national identity; the First World War made us players in the international arena; and the Second World War turned America into a superpower. For those veterans, there can be no doubt. Their participation in the combat theater ensures that their selflessness and contribution to our great Nation will never be overlooked or be taken for granted.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, for those veterans who gave just as selflessly to this country, but may

have never looked directly into the eyes of the enemy, there is honor for them as well. From the policy of containment in the late 1940's to detente in the 1970's to confrontation in the early 1980's to the revolution in 1991, the veterans of the cold war stared unwaveringly into the depths of communism, and they did not blink for an instant. Rather, these veterans made it manifestly clear that democracy—that government by, of, and for the people—would be secure not only for America, but also for the entire world.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, from Capt. Gary Powers to every sailor who stood ready off the shores of Cuba, I salute all cold war veterans, and thank them for their service to our great Nation.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SOUTHWEST GUILFORD HIGH SCHOOL WOMEN'S SOCCER TEAM

##### HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, this year, women's high school soccer was extremely exciting in the Sixth District of North Carolina. For the second time in 3 years, the Southwest Guilford High School women's soccer team captured the 1A/2A/3A State championship. Southwest Guilford High School, located just outside of Greensboro, NC, secured the women's soccer state championship with a 1-0 win over Charlotte Catholic High School.

This win could not have come at a better time. Just 2 days before the title contest, two Southwest classmates Emily Parker and Sharon Thoma were tragically killed in a car accident which also injured two others. However, the Cowgirls resolved to attain victory, despite their sorrow. The girls dedicated the game to the memory of the two students who were killed and to those who remain injured.

This victory momentarily helped the team to forget about the loss of their friends and classmates. But this year's win most certainly made them forget about the loss they had last season against Northwest Guilford in a playoff game. At the final moment, the team pulled together to win the one game that could destroy the memory of last year's defeat.

To cap an impressive 24-1 record this season, Freshman Sheconda Douglas scored the game-winning goal in the last 4 minutes of the championship match. Ironically, the Cowgirls won the game after rebounding a Charlotte Catholic free kick.

Senior Kelly Allison, named the MVP, played an integral part in the game and credited the win to hard work and the realization of goals the team had set earlier in the season. Allison, a defensive player helped to capture the win by sticking close to Catholic player Carrie Hughes, 36-goal scorer this season.

Kelly Allison's two sisters Abbie and Bree, also contributed to the successful season, ensuring that the game would be a family affair. Southwest players Catey Conner, Shannon Ratcliff, Kristen Carter, Charlotte Acker, Meredith Ledwell, Brooks Gonzalez, Cori Ray, Erin Moran, Brianna Balliet, Holly Hunter, Lauren

Gaster, Shana Stephens, Ashley Trexler, Karen Davis, and Kathleen Haver all aided in Southwest Guilford's successful season and their final victory against Charlotte Catholic. Overseeing this group are head coach Chris Glover, coach Eric Lewis, managers Ken Murray and Josh Edwards, athletic director Richard Kemp, and principal Wayne Tuggele.

On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we congratulate Southwest Guilford's women's soccer team for winning the State 1A/2A/3A championship.

#### REPORT FROM INDIANA—MISTY AND MYRA YOUNG

##### HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my report from Indiana.

In the Second Congressional District of Indiana there are so many good people. Good people doing good things. In my book, these special individuals are Hoosier Heroes. Hoosier Heroes because they have dedicated their lives to helping others. Mr. Speaker, Myra and Misty Young of Pendleton, IN, are Hoosier Heroes. They are proof that there is no age too young to make our community a better place.

Myra and Misty bring joy and kindness to the seniors of the nursing homes in Pendleton, IN. These young girls share with seniors love and friendship. They put smiles on their faces. These Pendleton Elementary School students, and other kids from throughout Madison County, are no strangers to lending a helping hand where one is needed. After school and on weekends, they volunteer their time at Pet-a-Pal, an organization that livens the spirits in nursing homes throughout Pendleton. Dressed in costume, these wonderful girls and their canine friends entertain seniors with cheerful parades and dances.

Twelve-year-old Myra is an excellent student. She volunteers her time to the nursing homes so she can share her youth with others. In her free time she enjoys playing volleyball. Today she is recovering from a debilitating ankle injury. When asked about the time spent at the senior homes, Myra will humbly confess that "it's really fun, and neat to see the peoples' expressions when we bring the dogs in."

Misty, only 7 years old, is an honor student and a member of the Pendleton Garden Club in addition to her efforts with Pet-a-Pal. During Misty's first few times at Pet-a-Pal she was quiet and withdrawn during the parades, a bit fearful of her role in the events. One day, she and her canine companion both dressed as brides in wedding gowns and became the hit of the parade.

During a silence in the event, Misty threw the leash over her head and danced in circles with her dog in sync not far behind. The audience erupted with pleasant laughter and were warmed by Misty's adorable youthfulness and innocence. Misty now tells her grandmother Julane Shepard that she wants to go everyday to entertain, make new friends, and laugh.

*June 5, 1997*

Myra and Misty Young may not fully appreciate the benefits the senior and hospital patients reap as a result of their efforts. But in their hearts they must know that they are responsible for the smiles on faces and the dancing eyes of all the patients they so graciously entertain. As they ride to the parades on those special Tuesdays and Thursdays with their grandmother, Julane, the girls think not of the service they give to the Pendleton community, but the enjoyment they have in doing so. And for that reason, Myra and Misty Young of Pendleton, IN are Hoosier Heroes.

Mr. Speaker that is my report from Indiana.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JONNA LYNNE  
CULLEN

**HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 5, 1997*

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I take this moment to pay tribute to J.L. Cullen, who passed away this morning. Over the past few weeks, a number of my colleagues here and in the Senate have taken the floor to recall her many accomplishments and qualities in personal terms. It is a small

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measure of the respect with which she is held by Members of this institution. I got to know J.L. when she was a senior staffer on the House Rules Committee. She could master the arcane rules and procedures just as easily as she could bring laughter and lightness to sometimes difficult situations. She did her job as a partisan without once losing the respect or friendship of those of us who sat on the other side of aisle. J.L. was talented, dedicated, principled, and—as we all learned—a courageous fighter. I want to extend my prayers and condolences to her family. We will all miss her.